The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,999 New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1887.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

P. AND O. COMPANY.

THE 2nd Saloon Accommodation of the S. S. "SUTLEJ," leaving 24th May for MARSEILLES and LONDON, has recently been re-arranged and is now fitted with two berthed Cabins and other improvements.

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	FRIDAY.
L CATHAY	2983	500	E. Ashdown	20th May.
				TUESDAY.
M SUTLEJ	4191	800	A. H. Johnson	24th May
L BOKHARA	2911	500	C. R. Edwards	31st "
— ASSAM	3041	500	W. — Wheler	7th June
L SURAT	3142	50	J. L. Parfitt	14th "
M AUSTRALIA	3634	60	R. F. Brasco	21st "
L CLYDE	4121	800	E. M. Edmond	28th "
— NIZAM	2736	500	R. Haselwood	5th July
L BENGAL	4593	800	B. Andrews	12th "
ROHILLA	3.09	700	W. Barratt	19th July

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the latter passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 2 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or About
RAVENNA	3372	700	A. H. Daniell	27th May.
MALWA	2939	600	G. W. Atkinson	10th June.
KHEDIVE	3565	600	A. C. Loggia	24th June.

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly reduced Rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent P & O. S. N Company.

Bombay, April 25, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 500, " 300.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles transhipped at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	..... 1st June.	29th July.
GIAVA	4,000	650	..... 28th June.	10th Aug.*
D. BALDUINO..	5,000	800	.....10th July.	1st Sept.

(a) R. Rubattino.
* Si-ga-po-o.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey viâ Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BISAGNO.....	4,000	..... 11th June.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 16, 1887.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

BI-MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1887.
POSEIDON	G. Doncich	4000	650	1st June.
PANDORA	A. Trobitz	3500	550	16th "
TITANIA	S. Meras	4200	600	25th "
BERENICE	C. Stutzgo	3500	550	7th July.
ORION	G. Mattiazzi	3500	550	7th August.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 300	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for 4 MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

From this date through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th, BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

EXTRA STEAMER TO TRIESTE DIRECT.

The Co.'s S. S. "MELPOMENE" will be despatched on the 27th of May.

Rate of Passage by her Rs. 400.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1887.
ORION	G. Mattiazzi	3500	550	14th June.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May 17, 1887.

CLAN LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE splendid s.s. CLAN GRAHAM, 3,000 tons, will sail from Bombay for Liverpool direct on the 2nd June, and passages can now be secured. The saloon and state-rooms are all on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

For rates of passage, cabin plans, &c., apply to

FINLAY MUIR & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO DUNKIRK DIRECT.

CLAN CAMERON, 2,450 tons, Capt. Kewley, 23rd May 1887.

THESE Steamers have good Accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers, and passages are now available at Reduced Rates.

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Commander	1887.
s.s. BELGRAVIA	5099	500	Capt. G. C. Bonthby	25th May.
s.s. VICTORIA	3357	480	Capt. Wm. Russel	4th June.
s.s. PERSIA	3317	480	Capt. R. Hutchinson	30th "
s.s. NUBIA	3550	480	Capt. T. Knox	11th July.
s.s. ASIA	3350	480	Capt. J. Harris	2nd Aug.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-class Passengers.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, April 24th, 1887. Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, May 16th 1887, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mundvie in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on MONDAY, 23rd May (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Gunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "PATNA," 1,780 tons, on THURSDAY, 19th May, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on MONDAY, the 13th June, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on SATURDAY, 4th June, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, May 18, 1887. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

A most delicious Smoke.
Rs. 2-12 per box.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

GUNS, RIFLES & REVOLVERS.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD., would draw the attention of Military Men and Sportsmen to their selection of the above, which are made by one of the best makers in London and Birmingham, and are guaranteed to be of the best quality, workmanship and highly finished.

To meet the varying tastes of gauge, &c., TREACHER & Co. are prepared to submit estimates of prices for all qualities of Guns, Rifles, or Revolvers.

The following are always kept in stock:—

TREACHER'S KEEPER GUN—
D-B. B-L. C-F. Gun, 12 bore, Double Grip Action, Rebounding Locks, Left Barrel Choke Engraved, &c. Price Rs. 120, cash.
Ditto ditto superior quality and extra finish. Price Rs. 150, cash.

TREACHER'S "SPECIAL" GUN—
D-B. C-F. Gun, 12 bore, Top Lever Double Bolt, Snap Action, Rebounding Locks, Hammers below line of sight, Percussion Fence Action, Damascus Engraved Barrels, Left Choke, highly finished. Price Rs. 180, cash.
Ditto ditto superior finish. Price Rs. 225, cash.
Black Waterproof Case, with fittings complete. Price Rs. 45 and 50, cash.
Anson and Deeley's New Patent Hammerless Guns, Price Rs. 350 to 600, cash.
Imported only to Order.

TREACHER'S SPORTING RIFLES—
D-B. B-L. C-F. Express Rifle, ·500 bore, Double Grip Action, Lever over Guard, Percussion Fence, Rebounding Back Action, Hervey's Rifling, &c., &c., Price Rs. 300, cash.
Black Waterproof Case, with fittings complete. Price Rs. 80, cash.

MUZZLE-LOADING GUNS FOR SHIKARRIES—
Single Barrel.....Rs. 30, cash.
Double.....Rs. 50, cash.

TREACHER'S BOOK RIFLES—
Single Barrel, Breech Loading Rook or Rabbit Rifle, 380 bore, side Lever, Snap action, Superior finish, with Brass Rod complete. Price Rs. 80, cash.

TREACHER'S BRITISH "BULL DOG" REVOLVER—
Five Chambers, ·450 bore, Blued Steel Barrel, &c. Price Rs. 35, cash.
Ditto ditto, Plated, Rs. 40, cash.

TREACHER'S "ARMY AND NAVY" REGULATION REVOLVER—
Six Chambers, ·450 bore, Self-Extracting Rebounding Hammer, etc., Blued Steel Barrel, &c. Price Rs. 80, cash.
Ditto ditto Plated, Rs. 85, cash.
Ditto ditto ·455 bore, Blued, Rs. 90.
Ditto ditto Plated Rs. 95.

Oak Cases and Fittings for Revolvers, Rs. 16 each.
Leather Sling Holster Cases and Pouch, Rs. 11 each.

TREACHER'S "GEM" AIR GUNS—
Stout Steel Barrel, with Plated Mounts, complete with 200 Slings, ½ doz. Darts and Dart Extractor. Price Rs. 30, cash.
Spare Slings, Rs. 2-4 per box.
Do. Darts, Rs. 1-12 per packet.
Spare Springs, Re. 1-8 each.

(For further particulars apply personally, or write for Illustrated Catalogue.)

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

LACE CURTAINS.
CURTAIN RINGS.
BRASS POLES.
CURTAIN CHAINS.

DESCRIPTIVE LIST ON APPLICATION.

WATSON AND Co.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

JAS. McCABE'S GOLD HUNTING WATCHES.

MANUFACTURED by some of his old experienced workmen whose services we have engaged. A few of these celebrated Watches, in Stout 18 carat Gold Cases, Engine-turned and Plain, are now obtainable for Cash Rs. 325, or by twelve monthly instalments Rs. 30.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,

POONA, East Street	BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, steam-boats and Dâk companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SUTTON'S NEW SEASON'S FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS.

A tin of Flower Seeds, containing 16 packets, including the following varieties:—

Sweet Pea.	Portulaca.	Marigold.	Candytuft.
Mignonette.	Balsam.	Antirrhinum.	Aster.
Nasturtium.	Stocks.	Convolvulus.	Nemophila, &c.

Cash Price Rs. 4-4.

A tin of Flower Seeds, containing 20 packets, including the following varieties:—

Sweet Pea.	Balsam.	Convolvulus.	Dianthus.
Mignonette.	Zinnia.	Candytuft.	Larkspur.
Nasturtium.	Poppy.	Aster.	Stock.
Nemophila.	Sweet William.	Phlox.	Marigold, &c.

Cash Price Rs. 6-4.

A tin of Vegetable Seeds, containing 24 packets, including the following varieties:—

Beans.	Cucumber.	Carrot, 2 sorts.	Parsley.
Beet.	Celery.	Lettuce.	Peas, 3 sorts.
Brocoli.	Cauliflower.	Mustard.	Radish, 2 sorts.
Cabbage.	Cress.	Onion.	Turnip, &c.

Cash Price Rs. 4-4.

A tin of Vegetable Seeds, containing 40 packets, including the following varieties:—

Beans.	Cress.	Kohl Rabi.	Peas.
Beet.	Carrot.	Leek, Onion.	Radish.
Borecole.	Cauliflower.	Lettuce.	Spinach.
Brocoli.	Celery.	Mustard.	Turnip.
Cabbage.	Cucumber.	Parsley.	V. Marrow, &c.

Cash Price Rs. 8-4.

The Seeds being specially packed, from knowledge gained in previous Seasons, by a process purposed to preserve, unimpaired, the power of germination, and prevent disappointment.

We have MESSRS. SUTTON'S assurance that samples of the whole of these Seeds have been tested prior to Shipment with, in each instance, the most satisfactory results, the experiments indicating that nothing better could be desired.

Special Agents for MESSRS. SUTTON'S Home-grown Seeds for the Bombay Presidency—

GARDEN PUMPS, TOOLS, SHEARS, SCISSORS, &c.

Ladies' Sets, consisting of Spade, Rake, Hoe, Trowel and Fork	Rs.	5	0
Gentlemen's Set, consisting of Spade, Rake and Hoe	"	5	8
Shears, various sizes	Rs.	3 0 to 6	0
Bill Hooks, cast steel, 7 in. Re. 1-8; 8"		2	0
Pruning or Gardening Scissors	"	2 0 to 5	0
Vine or Grape Scissors	"	1 8 to 3	0
Budding Knives with Ivory handles	"	2 0 to 3	8
Pruning Knives with curved blades and buck-horn handles	"	2 0 to 2	12
Flower Gatherers	"	2 0 to 4	0
Holborn Garden Pump, throws a continuous stream 40 feet		5	8

LAWN MOWERS—A LARGE ASSORTMENT.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SEASON 1887. **SHIRTS!** FOR EVERY OCCASION.

HOAR & CO.'S COMFORT WITH PRECISION. **SHIRTS!!**

	Rs.		Rs.
PLAIN WHITE, Military Fronts, for wear with Uniform	6 for 23	TROPICAL FLANNEL, a new shrinkless material, cool and comfortable	each 8 / 3 for 23
BEST WHITE, Fine Linen Fronts and Cuffs	6 for 28	BEST WOVE FLANNEL, all the new Colours (thoroughly shrunk)	each 9 / 3 for 25
BEST WHITE, with Collars attached, Fine Linen Fronts, &c.	6 for 32	SILK and WOOL, cool and comfortable, always retaining its softness	each 9-8 / 3 for 28
SUPERFINE WHITE, Fine Linen Collars, Fronts and Cuffs	6 for 36	CRICKETING or BOATING, Fine Saxony Flannel with Collar & Pocket	each 9 / 3 for 26
FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRIC, a large choice of the latest designs	6 for 30	TWILL GAUZE LLAMA, Cream, White, and Fancy Stripes, Soft and Elastic	each 9 / 3 for 25
OXFORD CLOTH, the original soft make, in all the new designs	6 for 36	SPUN SILK, Soft Twilled Cream, Fancy Checks or Stripes, very comfortable	each 12-8 / 3 for 36

HOAR & CO., { SHIRT MAKERS, HOSIERS, &c., } BOMBAY.

TO THE RESIDENTS OF BOMBAY!!

"COOPER, MADON AND CO., LD., OPERATIVE AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,"

DRAW your special attention to their Dispensing Department, now under the personal supervision of a thoroughly qualified English Chemist of many years' experience in the best London and Provincial Houses, whose business it is to check all Medicines despatched from the Pharmacy and to analyse and examine all Drugs and Chemicals so as to insure the absolute purity and genuineness of the same before manipulation.

Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited, respectfully solicit a portion of your custom for this particular branch of their Business, feeling sure that it will give entire satisfaction.

We stock the latest inventions in Surgical Instruments and Appliances, the newest Patent Medicines and Perfumery, the most recently improved Druggists' Sundries, and a carefully selected stock of

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS AND PHOTOGRAPHIC KIT.

Detailed Catalogues on Application.

COOPER, MADON & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

WE INVITE INSPECTION of OUR NEW SHAPES SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR US, and GUARANTEED BEST QUALITY.

Black Felt Round Crown (Suitable for Tall or Stout Men.)	Rs.	9	8
Do. Square Crown	"	9	8
Rich Dark Brown Round or Square Crown	"	9	8
Light Brown Round Crown	"	9	8
New Fawn do.	"	9	8
Terra Cotta do. The Newest Fashionable Colour	"	9	8
Drab Dress Ventilated and Very Light	"	14	8
Black Paris Silk Dress New Shapes	"	16	8
Silk Velvet Hunting Lined Rich Quilted Silk	"	28	0

Tweed Deer Stalkers, &c. &c.

Ellwood's improved Sun Hats and Helmets. All the New Shapes in all Sizes.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD., HATTERS, HOSIERS, &c., BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

FRED. AHRLE & CO.,

Rampart Row, **PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS.** Above Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.,

BY APPOINTMENT AND UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

HIS IMPERIAL HIGHNESS PRINCE LEOPOLD OF GERMANY.

STUDIO decidedly the coolest one in the Presidency. Open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. for Portraiture.

CATSEYES OF RARE PERFECTION.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Limited, in bringing their new and varied assortment of DIAMOND & OTHER GEM RINGS more prominently before the Public, beg to intimate that the GEMS used by the Company are of the very best quality and obtained direct from the Cutters in AMSTERDAM, with whom they have recently entered into special arrangements by which rare GEMS of the highest class are received regularly, and they are enabled to offer them at cheaper rates than they have been hitherto offered to the public.

Diamond Half-Hoop Claw-set Rings from Rs.	150	Diamond and Ruby Rings	
Diamond do. Gipsy do. "	160	Diamond and Sapphire Rings.	
Diamond 3 Brilliants Claw-set do. "	120	Diamond and Emerald Rings.	
Diamond 3 do. Gipsy do. "	130	Diamond and Turquoise Rings.	
Diamond Single Brilliant Claw-set do. "	80	Diamond and Opal Rings.	
Diamond do. do. Gipsy do. "	90	Diamond and Pearl Rings.	

AND ANY OTHER COMBINATION MADE TO ORDER IF NOT IN STOCK.

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

MONSOON RATES.

From Rs. 90 to 150 per month.

ENGLISH HOTEL, HORNBY ROAD, FORT,

Adjoining the Victoria Terminus and Gaiety Theatre.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS, CO., LD.

Increase of Capital by Rs. 5,00,000 by the issue of a further 5,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each.

THE Shareholders of the above Company having, at an Extraordinary General Meeting, held on the 21st April, sanctioned an increase of the Capital of the Company from 5 to 10 Lakhs by the issue of a further 5,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each, and decided that applications for the same be invited simultaneously from the present Shareholders and the general public, reserving only priority of allotment to the former, NOTICE is hereby given that information regarding the terms on which the new Shares are to be issued will be furnished on application to

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, FORT, BOMBAY.

EARL-OF-SHAFTESBURY.

I THINK the new wing of the Hotel is a great improvement on Hotels in general in Bombay and most comfortable.
2nd December, 1886.

THE new extension of this Establishment is quite in Europe style. My family have been most comfortable
28th November, 1886. FRED. WRIGHT.

COLONEL GRIFFITH.

A most comfortable Hotel. I got quarters in the new building and they were delightful.
10th November, 1886.

THE ELGIN COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS CAWNPORE.

(ESTABLISHED 1871.)

SILVER MEDAL AND FIRST ORDER OF MERIT, MELBOURNE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

MEDAL AND FIRST CLASS DIPLOMAS, SIDNEY AND MELBOURNE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.

Gold Medal and First Class Certificate, Calcutta International Exhibition.

CONTRACTORS TO GOVERNMENT FOR THE SUPPLY OF BLANKETS FOR TROOPS, &c.
MANUFACTURERS AND SUPPLIERS OF

White Drills.	Dhoteas.	Blanketing for Indigo Staining.
Dosotti.	Towels of various kinds, with plain and fancy borders.	Greatcoat Cloths.
T. Cloths.	Twill Lining for hot weather Shirts.	Broadcloths, Serges, and Woollen Tweeds.
Shirting.	"Jharun" Checks.	Superior Checked Serges.
Chowka.	Horse Clothing, Cotton and Woollen.	Grey Army Flannel.
Dammer.	Brown Army Blankets.	Floor Cloths.
Guzzee.	Followers' Blankets.	Cretonnes. } In neat designs and colours.
Kharwa.	Scarlet Bed Blankets.	Fancy Prints. }
Tent Drills.	Horse Blankets.	Drills, in all colours.
Tent Sheeting.	Coolee and Ice Blankets.	Jhampanis Suits.
Indigo Press Cloths.		Materials for Servants' Clothing.
Plain and Twilled Bed Sheets.		
Checked Dusters.		

FAST YARN-DYED KHAKI DRILLS,

Considered by many Regiments to be the best Khaki Drills in India.

TENTS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS

Of guaranteed workmanship always kept in stock or can be MADE at short notice.

Camp Beds.	Turbans.	Good Conduct Badges.
Havresacks.	Turban Fringes.	Khaki Drill Uniforms.
Durries.	Newar.	Patties or Leg Bandages.
Kit Bags.	Gold Lace Chevrons.	

And all similar Regimental necessaries supplied and estimates furnished by addressing

THE AGENT, ELGIN MILLS, CAWNPORE.

[*TWELFTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.*]

MACLEAN' GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1887.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; WITH POSTAGE Rs. 5-1. ENGLISH PRICE—Ten Shilling

The GUIDE and DIRECTORY for the year 1887 has been carefully revised and corrected up to date. The information contained in this Guide is compressed so as to bring it within the limits of a handy volume. It is however sufficiently full and comprehensive for all practical purposes; nothing being omitted that would be likely to be of use either to the passing traveller or the permanent resident.

Great pains have been taken to ensure accuracy of the names and addresses given in the Directory.

AGENTS IN LONDON:

Messrs. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C.
Messrs. TRUBNER & Co., Ludgate Hill, City.
Mr. P. S. King, Canada Buildings, King Whitehall, S.W.
Messrs. W. H. SMITH and Co., Strand.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THE s.s. "MERTON HALL," 4,120 Tons, 500 H. P., Captain C. Barnes, will sail as above about the 30th June. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 17th May 1887.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Mail-Steamer "RAFFAELE RUBATTINO," Captain G. Morello, are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL from GENOA, on the 18th instant, and that she is LOADING and DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.
All Claims for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
May 18th, 1887.

FOR SALE.

HANDSOME CHESTNUT ARAB GELDING, about 14.3 aged, has been used regularly as an Infantry Charger for the last 3 years.
Open to offer. Apply to
Wm. WATSON & Co.,
28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

ESTATE OF HENRY WALTER GOSTLING, deceased, late of Bombay, Surgeon.

ALL persons having Claims against or being indebted to the above Estate are requested to send their Claims or pay the amounts owing by them, as the case may be, to the Undersigned, the Attorneys for Robert Riddell, the Executor named in the Will of the deceased, at their Offices situate in Treacher's Buildings, Bombay, within one month from this date, after which the assets belonging to the Estate will be distributed, having regard only to the Claims of which notice has been received.—Dated this 18th day of May 1887.
WINTER & BURDER,
Solicitors to the Executor.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—MEETINGS of the CORPORATION, as under, will be held here, on THURSDAY, the 19th instant:—(1) Special General, at 3 p.m., and (2) ADJOURNED QUARTERLY, at 3-5 p.m., respectively.
J. LEASK,
Acting Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, May 18, 1887.

D. R. PUNDOLE,

NEW STOCK of Hall-marked Gold and Silver Watches. Fancy Clocks and Timepieces, Gold gilt with Glass Dome, Horizontal Movement. Gold and Silver Jewellery. Ladies' Gold Thimbels, Cheapest Stone Rings, &c.

Practical and Experienced Repairer of Watches, Clocks and Musical Boxes.
Charges—Moderate.
Church Gate Street,
Opposite Cash Bazaar.

COOPER, MADON & CO.'S
MAGIC
ASTHMA CURE.

MILD AND EFFICACIOUS,
ABSOLUTELY CERTAIN,
GIVES IMMEDIATE RELIEF
IN A FEW MINUTES,
CHARMS AWAY PAIN
AND CLEARS THE LUNGS,
SO RELIEVING THE CHEST
THAT THE BRONCHIAL TUBES
HAVE FREE PLAY,
MOVING AS IN HEALTH
AND ARE SCOURED OF PHLEGM.
MAGIC CURE FOR ASTHMA
UNEQUALLED THROUGHOUT THE
ROUND WORLD OF
EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA AND AMERICA.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
OPERATIVE CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and other insurable property in Bombay and Mofussil at current rates, by
BENN ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
ESTABLISHED 1803.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP	£ 300,000
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over	£1,580,000

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandize in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained.
BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,348,407, 9s. 2d. STERLING.
FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDIZE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1886	£200,000
" 1886	£988,156

LIFE BRANCH.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or Adults, and children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION to EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated Life Funds now amount to £3,053,79

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1863	£1,579,578	3	9	1878	£4,049,15	14	1
1878	£2,645,503	1	2	1883	£5,348,407	9	2

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum-street.

BURMA,
AFTER THE CONQUEST,
VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,
FROM
MANDALAY,
BY
GRATTAN GEARY,
FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR OF "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*

LONDON:
SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON SEARLE, AND REVINGTON,
CROWN BUILDINGS, 188, FLEET STREET
BOMBAY THACKER & CO., LIMITED, and at the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Offices.

Rs. 4. Postage annas 4 extra.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

TO-DAY'S ICES.—Mango, Vanilla, Lemon and Raspberry; also Wines and Spirits of the best quality. To be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, No. 23, Church Gate Street.

NEW USEFUL WARE.—Majolica Spittoons from Rs. 1-8. Cheese Preservers from Rs. 3-8. Butter Pots Rs. 1-14. Sardine Rs. 1-12. Crocks Rs. 1-14. Latest Majolica Novelties.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

EURASIAN CLERK WANTED, who can write from dictation. Address, stating Reference, &c., to "B.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

FOREIGN STAMPS, WANTED to purchase or exchange. Apply in first instance by letter to "C.," care of Post Master, Ahmedabad, Guzerat.

THE STEAM LAUNCH "ELEPHANTA" has been specially fitted up for pic-nics and is now available for private parties to Elephanta, &c. Apply to THOS. COOK and SON, Rampart Row.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES of all descriptions, working from the thinest muslin up to leather, can be had at greatly reduced prices for cash or by monthly payments called the hiring system with option of purchase at the manufacturer's own establishment, 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

FOR SALE.—TEN LOOMS of 36in. width. Apply at the Office of the COLABA LAND & MILL COMPANY, LIMITED, Colaba.

ONLY FEW COPIES LEFT of Gujerati Version of Col. Meadows Taylor's Tara (illustrated). Apply at *Dufter Ashkara* Press, or at the Booksellers.

THE BISHOP'S HIGH SCHOOL, POONA, will RE-OPEN on MONDAY the 6th June. The punctual return of Boarders is requested.

NOTES on a VISIT to SOMNATH GIRNAR and other places in KATTYWAR. By J. BURGESS, M. R. A. S., F. R. G. S. Re. 1; postage, 1 anna.

CAVALRY SWARMS. By Lieut.-Colonel G. C. Hogg, Commandant, Poona Horse. To be had at THACKER'S. Price Rs. 2.

DAHLIA ROOTS, finest double, 16 different sorts by mail, Rs. 10.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

WATCH-MAKERS' TOOLS and MATERIALS of various descriptions at lowest whole sale and retail prices.—KANNY & Co., 6, Rampart-Row

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1887. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WHITE WAISTCOATS, Rs. 3 each. Guaranteed Fit and Workmanship.—THE CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Tailors and Habit Makers, Church Gate Street.

SUNSHADES.—A large and really choice Assortment just to hand, latest productions, Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 25 each.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

TO BE LET, in Church Gate Street, a portion of the Ground-Floor, Rooms on the Second-Floor and piece of Vacant Ground. Apply to M. H. MAJU, at the Tea Emporium.

ALL WOOL TWEED SUITS, Stylishly cut and well made, from Rs. 14-8 to 25, S B Coat and Trousers. Y. A. LACKA & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, Fort, Bombay.

CHEAP SUITS! CHEAP SUITS!!—Coat and Trousers, Guaranteed all Wool, Rs. 15. Trousers per pair Rs. 7. Trial Order solicited.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow Street, Fort.

WATCH.—Unsurpassable Sterling Silver Keyless Lever, for Gentlemen, Rs. 45 cash. Ladies' Handsome Keyless Gold Watch, Rs. 50 cash. MARCUS and Co., Limited, Bombay.

FRESH HIMALAYAN JAMS.—Delicious Apricot and Plum Jams, in 1 lb. and 2 lb. tins, at as. 8 per lb. Apply to MANAGER, Ramgurh Fruit Gardens, *via* Naini Tal.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. Price, Re. 1-8, postage, anna 1.

MORTON MAJU & Co.'s TEA EMPORIUM.—Our Pure and Unadulterated Kangra Valley Teas are from COL. HAWES and HOLTA ESTATES, two of the Best and most Well-known Tea Gardens in India. 22, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WARMING STOVES admirably constructed for thorough redistion of heat with smallest consumption of fuel; the desired temperature being under perfect control by means of sliding regulators.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Lathes, Sliding, Surfacing and Screw Cutting, 6", 7½", and 12" Centres, 6 to 20 feet beds; Seller's Screwing Machines, Planing Machines, Drilling Machines, Saw Benches, Punching and Shearing Machines, Fire Engines, Crab Winches, Screw Jacks, Taps and Dies, &c.—Richardson and Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

LOCH-FYNE HERRINGS.—8 for a Rupee. Apply early—PEARSE and Co., Church Gate Street.

FOR SALE,
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

JUST UNPACKED a Bran New English-built Canoe LANDAU, with Patent Heads and Foot and Back Lights, suitable for one or pair horses. A Bran New English-built MAIL-PHAETON, with adies' raised Back Rest and Double Folding Sliding teps, both by "L. Fulker," of Salisbury.
An English-built Circular-fronted Miniature BROUGHAM, by "Kesterton."
And a Madras-built MAIL-PHAETON, in good order, both belonging to Sir W. WEDDERBURN, Bart.
And also one English-built single-seated BROUGHAM, by "Thorn," belonging to Dr. H. COOK.
Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS
IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna
[*Bombay Gazette Office*, Rampart-row.

SARSAPARILLA.
Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend our *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*."—*Medical Review.*
"Theonly preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed. —*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St., London.
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.
CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIP AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF ILLUMINATION LAMPS, CUT TREES, WASTE PAPERS &c.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer, Presidency, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 p.m., at the Executive Engineer Presidency Store-yard, near the Government stables on the Esplanade, the following:—
Number of variegated coloured glass lamps, cut trees, waste papers, lanterns, &c., will be sold in small convenient lots to suit buyers.
FOR SALE ON COMMISSION AT OUR SALE ROOMS.
One English-built mail-phaeton by Father of Salisbury, in perfect order, with lady's folding step as i rest back.
One miniature circular-fronted office brougham in good order.
Both the property of a gentleman left for England.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, May 19, 1887.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY, 41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will hold their usual Auction Sale at their rooms as follows:—
On account and risk of Mahomedally Esoofbhoy.
M M M J 1-4—4 cases 4,000 bunches diamond cut deep gold colour glass beads.
M M N Z 1-3—3 cases 2,000 bunches gold colour glass beads.
1 case 1,000 bunches glass beads, silver colour.
On account of whom it may concern,
3 bales 62 lbs. reams brown papers.
1 case essence of vinegar.
1 case agate buttons.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, May 19, 1887.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 7, MARINE-STREET.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 19th instant, sale to commence at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Strangers' Lines, Esplanade, near the Bandstand, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, rich tables ornaments, table lamps, pictures, carpets, &c., the property of F. B. STEVENSON, Esq., the same comprises plain glassware, handsome painted dinner service, fruit plates, tea-cup and saucer, plated biscuit box, teapot, cruet stand, round waiter, spoons and forks, table cutlery, candlestands, handsome teakwood and blackwood furniture, such as a set of teakwood oval dining tables in 4 pieces, sideboard, whainot, marble top round teapoys, chiffonier with mirror glass, marble top round table, pier, side, oval, writing, dressing and washhand tables, drawing room, easy, low, reclining, folding, and Madras pattern arm and without arm chairs, ornament stand, hatstand with mirror glass, single and double screens, iron and teakwood cots, chest of drawers, clothes press, wardrobe, dressing couch, reclining couch, bentwood chairs, verandah bench, towel horses, tripod stands, camp cots, handsome flower vases, table ornaments, cleographs, a 4 light hanging lamp, table duplex lamps, Brussels and Cashmere carpets, bath and dispense room furniture, meat safe, water filter, a musical box playing 8 airs, &c., &c.
The above is on view.

SALE OF COMMISSARIAT STORES.

Under instructions from the Commissariat Storekeeper General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 12 p.m., at the Town Barracks, a large quantity of clothing, serviceable as well as unserviceable and dead stock, &c.

UNRESERVED SALE OF SUPERIOR FANCY WOOLLEN CLOTH.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms.
Ex. s.s, Verona.
3 cases superior fancy woollen cloth for coat, trousers and suits, consisting of check, worsted suiting, homespun fancy check worsted suiting, light drab super corks, light thin check, worsted dahlia and indigo blue solid fine corks, light check fancy suiting, striped worsted light check tweed, Scotch worsted fancy green corks, mix corks, twill overcoating, check suiting, fancy silk diagonal, black fancy wool-back woaded solid fine corks, twill, woaded black solid honeycomb worsted, indigo blue, fine corks, mix twill, fancy stripe, worsted light grey twill, light mix twill, drab, Cambridge and Oxford twill tweed, black corks, wool-woaded black serge, &c.
The pieces, which are about 10 yards in length, will be sold singly to suit all buyers and are on view.

On SATURDAY, the 21st inst., sale to commence at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the Freye Road, at Mody Bay the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plateware, crockery and glassware, table and hanging lamps, &c., the property of W. PRITCHARD, Esq. the same comprises star cut glass ware, handsome dinner, dessert, and coffee services, plated cruet, egg and pickle stands, tea pitcher, tea and coffee service, bread basket, sugar and butter pots, liquor stand, ice-pail, hotwater curry dishes, biscuit box, spoons and forks, table cutlery, handsome blackwood and teakwood and satinwood furniture, such as a set of blackwood dining tables, sideboard, whatnot, dumbwaiter, round teapoys, meatsafe on stand, marble top round table, handsome couches, pier, side, oval, writing, dressing and washhand tables, drawing room, easy, low, bentwood, rocking, and Madras pattern arm and without arm chairs, corner whatnots, marble top teapoys, chiffoniers, book and hat stands, glass door book case, iron and teakwood bedsteads, wardrobes, clothes press, chest of drawers, reclining couch, dressing table with dressing glass attached, handsome majolica flower vases, table ornaments, cleograph pictures, a 4-light hanging lamp, duplex table lamps, Brussels carpets, a marble clock, bath, dispense and cookroom furniture, copper utensils, &c., &c.
The above is now on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 23rd inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—
10 bales grey shirtings.
5 ,, ,, chuddas.
5 cases prints.
24 ,, Pilsener beer.
20 ,, ,,
An invoice of Japanned oak painted travelling trunks deed boxes, travelling bath tubs, toilet sets, coffee pots cash boxes, despatch boxes, spice boxes, 2 cases brown leather courier bags,
AT 2 P.M.
1 handsome light victoria,
1 ,, ,, pony cart,
1 ,, English-built brougham, by Kesterton, just landed.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms (1st floor) on WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst. at 2 p. m., the valuable effects of the late Capt. A. L. D. FORDYCE, consisting of beat electroplated entree dishes, by Elkington, spoons and forks by Mappin, cut crockery, muffineers, ice-pitchers, cruet stand, knives and forks, Dutch silver specimen glasses and milk jug, opera glasses, table ornaments, drawing instruments, silk scarfs and puggrees, shawls, table covers, pictures, water colors, travelling clock, inlaid chess board and lady's work table combined, &c.
Also by order of the Administrator General—
1 plate ice pitcher and one metal watch, belonging to the estate of the late Mr. C. E. UTTING.
The property will be on view 4 days before sale.

Under instructions from the Executor of the will of the late Mrs. PAGE, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, (1st floor) on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., household furniture, consisting of round, writing, dining, dressing and washhand tables, sideboard, hatstand, easy, folding and arm and without arm chairs, bookshelf, mutasfo, single cots with beds, towel horses, dressing glasses, teapoys, table and hanging lamps, glassware, crockery, plated cruet frame, spoons and forks, knives, bath room fittings, &c.
The property will be on view 4 days before sale.

On SATURDAY, the 21st inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the top floor of the Trade and Book Society's Buildings, Esplanade, the valuable and handsome French-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned rosewood cottage pianoforte by Soundy and Co., a victoria phaeton best make, highly finished, with the "Hick-mut" patent spring roof built, boot with folding seat, fine tempered springs and best Collinge's patent axles lamps and silver plated mountings by Melvin and Sons Arbroath and a set of silver mounted single harness, a large size musical box, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, Hink's table and hanging lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets, first-rate oil paintings and oleographs, &c. the property of W. F. Melvin Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 22nd instant, sale to commence at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the Freye Road, at Mody Bay the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plateware, crockery and glassware, table and hanging lamps, &c., the property of W. PRITCHARD, Esq. the same comprises star cut glass ware, handsome dinner, dessert, and coffee services, plated cruet, egg and pickle stands, tea pitcher, tea and coffee service, bread basket, sugar and butter pots, liquor stand, ice-pail, hotwater curry dishes, biscuit box, spoons and forks, table cutlery, handsome blackwood and teakwood and satinwood furniture, such as a set of blackwood dining tables, sideboard, whatnot, dumbwaiter, round teapoys, meatsafe on stand, marble top round table, handsome couches, pier, side, oval, writing, dressing and washhand tables, drawing room, easy, low, bentwood, rocking, and Madras pattern arm and without arm chairs, corner whatnots, marble top teapoys, chiffoniers, book and hat stands, glass door book case, iron and teakwood bedsteads, wardrobes, clothes press, chest of drawers, reclining couch, dressing table with dressing glass attached, handsome majolica flower vases, table ornaments, cleograph pictures, a 4-light hanging lamp, duplex table lamps, Brussels carpets, a marble clock, bath, dispense and cookroom furniture, copper utensils, &c., &c.
The above is now on view.

On MONDAY, the 23rd inst., sale to commence at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Dcongarsey Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned cottage pianoforte and a harmonium, a handsome light victoria a strong light pony cart, a handsome bay Arab horse and a strong Pegu pony, rich table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, first-rate pictures, table and hanging lamps, &c., the property of R. PILE, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.
CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, May 19, 1887.

AUTHORISED
BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stand, &c.
Complete and easy reference
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.
Price, Annas 4,
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

NOTICES.

THE Undersigned beg to inform their numerous patrons and the public, that their TAILORING BRANCH or business in the Fort will be DISCONTINUED from the 1st May 1887, and their Business House will be REMOVED to the address given hereunder, where all orders for wholesale and retail will be executed with their usual promptitude. Please note the address.
Y. A. LACKA & Co.,
Travelling Kit Warehouse.
Chuckla Street, near Jacksaria Musjid, Bombay.

FOR SALE.
HIGH-CLASSED PURE NILGIRI TEAS.

	Rs. a.
Flowery or Orange Peicoe ..... per lb.	1 0
Mixed Teas ..... ,,	0 12
Pekoe Souchong ..... ,,	0 10
Gunpowder ..... ,,	0 10
Souchong ..... ,,	0 6

In 1, 2, and 5 lb. lead packets and in 80 lb. chests. Apply to the MANAGER, "Glen Morgan" Estate, Ootacamund.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS AND MILLOWNERS.

WE, the Undersigned, have COMMENCED BUSINESS at the PATENT SLIP ENGINE WORKS, MAZAGON, and beg to announce that all classes of Wrought and Cast-Iron and Brass Work will be carefully executed under our own supervision. Estimate given on application.
COUPER & TOSH,
Sole Agents in India for Messrs. Marshall and Thunder's Patent Automatic Spring Metallic Packing.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the CONSTRUCTION of new PAY and PENSION OFFICES, &c., Fort, Bombay, and
H. EXTENSIONS to BOILER HOUSE, Gun Carriage Factory, Colaba.
1. Bills of Quantities, Specifications, Conditions of Contract and Forms of Tenders can be had on payment of Rs. 3, and all necessary information obtained on application at the Bombay Defences Office, Fort, during Office hours.
2. Tenders, which should be sealed, will be received by the Undersigned up to 12 noon on the 19th May 1887, when they will be opened.
3. The amount of Earnest-money required to accompany the Tender is Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 100 respectively, and the amount of Deposit required in the case of the accepted Tender is 5 per cent. on the tendered amount.
4. The acceptance of the Tender rests with the Government of Bombay, and the Superintending Engineer, Northern Division, respectively.
5. Authority is reserved to reject any or all of the Tenders received.
W. MERRIMAN,
Colonel, R. E.,
Executive Engineer, E. D.
Bombay Defences Office, Fort, Bombay, 3rd May 1887.

THE undersigned begs to inform his numerous Patrons, Constituents and the Public that he has quite recently imported the following goods of the Best Quality by s.s. "Berenice." The prices are exceptionally cheap, to suit every body,

BOOTS. SHOES. BOOTS.

of D. H. POLLOK & Co., Vienna, very durable, lasting, attractive and elegantly prepared at Cheap prices. The following is the description:—

Gent's Best Calf Leather Double Sole Boots Monsoon.	Rs. 8 to 10 per pair.
Gent's Best Calf Leather Lace Boots ,, Best Calf Leather Open Button Boots. ,, Best Calf Leather Elastic Boots. ,, Best Derby Boots, Patent Soles. ,, Best Kid & Calf Leather, Open Button Boots. ,, Best Kid & Calf Leather Lace Boots. ,, Best Patent Leather Elastic Shoes. ,, Best Patent Leather Lace Shoes.	Rs. 6-8 to 14 per pair.

WATERPROOF COATS FOR MONSOON.

Gent's Mackintosh Waterproof Cloaks	Rs. 23 to 25 per each.
Gent's Black, Brown and Grey Waterproof Coats	,, 15 to 18 ,,
Gent's Grey and Brown Cashmere Waterproof Coats	,, 15 ,,
Gent's Olive Color Cashmere Waterproof Coats	,, 18 to 20 ,,
Gent's Slate Color Waterproof Coats, Light in Weight	,, 9 to 10 ,,
Gent's White Waterproof Sheets, used by Railway employes	,, 10 to 12 per suit
With Warm Lining	,, 8 to 12 per each.
Steel Trunks of small and large sizes	,, 10 to 16 ,,

f. e. ESSUBJEE ADUMJEE,
Tailor and Outfitter.
29, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

GERMAN LLOYD
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Ld.
CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000
EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co. STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Honble and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments. The Fisheries, Healtheries, Inventories Colinderies, Post Offices, Lloyds, Board of Works, &c.
HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND,
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. No fuel but kerosine oil. No Engineer. Can be seen at the *BombayGazette*. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!
MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition
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THE Depot of this world-famed Company's Glass and Crystal Ware is now opened, and the Public is invited to visit an exhibition of CRYSTAL CHANDELIERS, TABLE AND ORNAMENTAL WARE, VASES, &c., ART PORCELAINS, REAL AND ZINC ARTISTIC BRONZE WARE, MIRRORS, &c., such as has never been seen in India.
ORDERS FROM DEALERS REGISTERED FREE OF COMMISSION, AT FABRIK PRICES.
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Special price to introduce it largely.

QUARTS	Rs. 4-8 per doz.
PINTS	,, 2-12 ,,

In quantities of not less than 1 case.
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Any fabric or fancy article can be easily and perfectly colored to any shade by using the
DIAMOND DYES.
They are the only dyes manufactured with full directions given for coloring WOOL, SILK, and COTTON GOODS. All colors fast and durable. BLACK, BROWN, GREEN, BLUE, SCARLET, CARDINAL, RED, NAVY BLUE, SEAL BROWN, OLIVE GREEN, TERRA COTTA and 20 other best colors. Each packet will color one to four pounds of goods. If you have never used dyes try these at once. You will be delighted. Price 6d. a packet, 27 colored samples and a pretty story book given free of charge by the dealer.
DIAMOND GOLD, SILVER, BRONZE, and COPPER PAINTS
for gilding Fancy Baskets, Frames, Lamps, Chandeliers, and for all kinds of ornamental work. Equa to any of the high-priced kinds Price 6d. a packet.
ARTISTS BLACK
for Ebonising Furniture and wooden or metallic article no other preparation equals the Diamond Artist's Black. One trial will convince any one of its great usefulness. Price of Artist's Black, 6d.
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CAPITAL Rs. 12,50,000.
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The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 1,852,000
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The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
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The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	,, 2,500,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
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The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and M

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived yesterday:—Okenburg (brig), from Aden.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Energia (s), for Marseilles; Loodiana (s), Rangoon and Moulmein; Saxmundham (s), Leghorn, &c.; Kc. of St. John (s), Genoa and Naples; Bangalore (s), Aden, Hoodeida and Jeddah; Principality (ship), Amsterdam; and Mecca (s), Aden and E. African Ports.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong per extra s.s. Khiva, will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 p.m. to-day.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending the 14th inst., shows an increase of Rs. 43,135 in receipts.

SERIOUSLY INJURED.—A European fireman, named Thomas Collins, was taken to the J. J. Hospital, on Tuesday night, at about 10 o'clock, by some of his friends, suffering from a severe cut on his right wrist exposing the bone.

A NEW SOLICITOR.—Yesterday, before the Chief Justice, who presided at a sitting of the Insolvency Court, Mr. Hari Sitaram Dikshit was admitted a solicitor of the High Court. Mr. Dikshit was an articled clerk to Mr. Nicholson, of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson, and was the only candidate who passed the examination held last month.

REPORTED THEFT.—Hakana Jeewan, a barber living at Frere Road, reported to the police on Tuesday the theft of property valued at Rs. 105 from a box in his room. The property alleged to have been stolen was entrusted to the complainant for safe keeping. The complainant's own property, valued at Rs. 45, which was in the same box, was left untouched, rendering the theft complained of to be a doubtful matter.

ALLEGED OBSCENE ADVERTISING.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Mr. Framjee Bikajee applied for and obtained a summons from Mr. Crawley-Boevey against one Hurry Mahadeo Pranjapy, the printer, publisher and proprietor of *Native Opinion*, an Anglo-Vernacular weekly paper. It was alleged that the paper published an obscene advertisement referring to some medicinal drugs. The summons was made returnable next Friday.

MAHOMEDAN ROUGHS.—Inspector Nolan yesterday charged Gunny Abdool Rahman and Moosa Dada, two Mahomedan roughs and old offenders, before Mr. Ryan, at the Police Court, with assaulting one Alibux Lallim and a woman named Aveesa, a dancing girl. It appeared that the accused went while under the influence of liquor, on the night of the 28th of last month, to the house of the dancing girl, whom they know, and from whom they demanded some money for more drink. This she refused and asked her servant to take them away. But before he could do so, the accused caught him by the neck and threw him downstairs. Alarmed by the screams of the woman he then beat her and ran away. Inspector Nolan was informed of the affair, and he subsequently arrested the pair. Mr. Ryan convicted the accused, the first of whom was sentenced to six months' and the second prisoner to one year's hard labour.

ROUGH TREATMENT OF A THIEF.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Inspector Lee-Smith charged Ramjee Dewjee, an old thief, before Mr. Ryan, with stealing a cash box. The accused was seen loitering about in an cart in Girgaum. Seeing the cash box on a verandah belonging to one Gopal Abba, and fancying no one was near, he took up the box and walked away with it. Unfortunately for him the owner of the box saw what took place and raised an alarm. This attracted three other Hindus, who gave chase to the thief. The latter ran into a gully followed by his pursuers, who gave him a severe beating and fractured a rib. The police were informed of the theft and the accused removed to hospital. The Hindus who gave vent to their feelings were charged by the police with causing grievous hurt to the thief, and were each fined, but the accused was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.—Dhondoo Bapoo, a vagrant was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, upon two separate charges of theft of gold and silver ornaments of the collective value of Rs 15, the property of Thacoo, woman, and Rama Cooshna, a cart-driver, both living at Byculla, near the Sunkli Tank. On Tuesday night, the woman Thuckoo was lying asleep on the verandah of her house, when the accused removed the silver wristlets from her arms and was making away with them when she awoke and raised a cry. The accused was arrested by a policeman with the wristlets in his possession. Upon further enquiries, the gold necklace, which was reported stolen belonging to the cart-driver, on the same day, was discovered to have been sold by the accused to a Marwarree living at Gowalia Tank Road. The accused pleaded guilty to both charges, and was sentenced to an accumulated term of five months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE MASTER AT FAULT.—At the Fort Police Cour yesterday, Ishwalal Umrilal, an inspector of the S. P. C. A., charged Baloo Crishna, a cart-driver, before Mr. Ryan, with having cruelly tortured his animals by using them when unfit. The animals were quite emaciated and covered with sores, the inspector stated, when he saw them being driven in a cart by the accused. In answer to his Worship, the driver said he was obliged to yoke the bullocks, as he was ordered to do so by his *Seth*, a contractor. His Worship told the inspector that the right thing to do was to charge the master. The accused had no option but to obey. The inspector accordingly placed Vianoo Ramchander, the owner of the bullocks, on the charge of torturing his animals. In defence he urged that the driver had yoked the bullocks in ignorance, but his Worship remarked that it appeared to him that that was not so, but that he without any thought for the poor beasts worked them to get all he could out of them. The contractor protested his innocence but his Worship convicted him, observing that he had no doubt the driver had acted under his orders. It was a gross case of cruelty, and he would inflict a fine of Rs. 25, with a warning that if the case occurred again, a fine of Rs. 50 would be inflicted.

VITRIOL THROWING IN BOMBAY.

At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Inspecto Nolan charged Kummoo Sheik Abdoola, a Mahomedan before Mr. Ryan, with having caused grievous hurt to his wife, Hoosoinbee. Mr. Hakim prosecuted, and Mr. Hurryshunker defended the accused.

In opening his case, Mr. Hakim stated that it was one of gross brutality. It appeared that after living for some years in peace, the accused and his wife, whom he had married seven years ago, quarrelled. He had kept bad company, and in consequence, allowed himself to get under the influence of a woman named Jooma. This woman, it seemed, was very desirous that the accused should discard the complainant and marry another girl whom she would procure. Readily assenting to this, and owing to the unfortunate complainant refusing to leave him, they constantly quarrelled. The accused further wanted his wife to live in a house where Jooma lived, but she knowing the inimical feelings with which that woman regarded her, rightly refused to do so. He however on the day of the occurrence dragged her there and took her into the house. While trying to coax and coerce her to stop, the woman Jooma came out of a room with a bottle of vitriol and gave it to the accused, whom she told to pour it on her face. This the accused did with fearful results. The corrosive liquid fell in her eye, all over her face and chest, burning its way wherever it fell. The great pain and fright which followed can scarcely be even imagined, and the consequences were almost fatal. After lying in hospital for more than a month she was discharged with the entire loss of one eye, her face disfigured, and great soreness about the chest.

Mr. Ryan remarked that the woman Jooma should be charged, but Inspector Nolan stated that she had been made a witness in the case. The complainant, therefore, was examined and the case adjourned.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 17th MAY, 1887.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·734
Temperature of the Air	84·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·0
Dew Point	72·7
Relative humidity of Air	·679
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	1·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	87·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	79·5
General Directions of Wind	NW, NNW, N, NW, WNW, NW, W, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	296

* From midnight to midnight.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the lassening influences of Hot Weather. Per Bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

FURTHER CHARGE AGAINST "MORTON."

JAMES ARTHUR COCKBURN, alias Morton, was yesterday brought up on remand again before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, and further charged at the instance of Ardasir Jeevanjee, the proprietor of the English Hotel, with stealing four towels from the hotel.

Mr. Jeevanjee in his information stated that a report had been made to him by a hamal of the hotel, named Doolba, that four towels were missing from rooms Nos. 6 and 7 of the hotel, the former room being occupied by Morton and the latter being vacant. He had reason to believe that the towels were stolen by Morton. A search warrant had been granted, and the towels were recovered from Morton's boxes by Superintendent MacDermott. The complainant identified them and claimed them.

In cross-examination by Morton, he stated that two of the towels had been left in No. 6 and two in No. 7 room, which were separated only by a bathroom. One could be entered from the other by a passage.

Morton: Did you see me enter the adjoining room?—No, but a dress came from Mrs. Taylor for your wife, and I believe you sat down there when she was trying it on.

When were the towels put in the room?—When you were sitting there while your wife was dressing in your room.

What do you know about the towels in room No. 7?—The hamal told me they were put there, and missed from the room after you left.

Morton: I should like to see that hamal.

His Worship: You shall have the opportunity; he will be called next, I presume.

Witness: The towels from your room were first missed and then from the other room.

The hamal, named Doolba Bicka, deposed to giving the accused, two weeks ago, two towels, and left two in the next room under a bed. When accused left the hotel he missed the two he had given him, and the other two when room No. 7 was engaged.

Cross-examined by Morton, witness said he had put the towels in the vacant room when accused was sitting there doing nothing.

Morton: Has any one been in the room since I left?—No; no one has been there.

How many towels did you give me?—You asked for four towels, but I did not give you them. I gave you two.

Are you sure you gave me two?—Yes, I am sure.

Having no more questions to put, the case at this stage was adjourned till this morning, and will be resumed with the other adjourned charges which will be taken at noon.

Morton was again remanded to gaol.

THE FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE DOCK.

THE adjourned inquest was resumed yesterday by the coroner, Dr. Blaney, at his bungalow, Clare Road, Byculla, into the circumstances connected with the deaths of Casoo Essoo and Cooshna, labourers at the Prince's Dock extension works. The following evidence was adduced:—

Mr. Algernon Abbott, running engine foreman in the service of the G. I. P. Railway at Byculla, said: I have this morning examined the railway line laid down in the excavation in the extension works of the Prince's Dock. It is a three feet three inch line, in fair working order for a contractor's line. I saw the points on the line, and examined how the wagons was derailed. About 30 wagons from the first of the points the wagons left the rail, and about one wagon's length from the trailing point, which some of the wagons passed over. The road between the trailing and facing points is in good order. The road at the trailing point was nearly an inch out of gauge. That might easily have been unnoticed. I examined wagon 202, and am unable to say whether the wheels were in gauge. The right hand tire flange is a little sharp. I cannot now say how the wagon became derailed. It might have been caused by various causes, such as the trailing points being out of gauge, sharp flange to the wagon, a stone dropping through the wagon. It would not have occurred from inattention to the points, as the wagon got off before it came to the facing points. The train could not have been run fast; they would not have been able to pull up.

Mookinda Ranoo, labourer in the new dock extension works, said: At noon yesterday, I was in the dock excavation, about two yards from where the two deceased were knocked down. A train of twelve wagons came past the points, and two of the wagons became derailed and came down the bank, crushing Casoo Essoo's head, and injuring Cooshna so that Casoo Essoo was killed at once. Cooshna was alive, but was bleeding profusely. I went with him to the G. T. Hospital, and left him there, and immediately afterwards a man came and said he was dead. His body was brought to the dock for the inquest. I do not know why the wagons were derailed. I have seen wagons derailed there twice before.

Mr. Charles Easdon, House Surgeon of the G. T. Hospital, said: Deceased Cooshna was admitted into the hospital at about noon yesterday. He was in a state of extreme collapse and was fast sinking. There was an extensive lacerated wound, about eight inches in circumference, on the left side of the chest, laying open the chest cavity. Four of the ribs were fractured and communicated at the seat of the laceration. The lungs was lacerated also, and there was profuse hæmorrhage. The left half of the pelvis was also fractured. He did not rally, and died three-quarters of an hour after he was admitted. I am of opinion that the cause of death was internal hæmorrhage, the result of the injuries.

The coroner then briefly summed up the evidence adduced to the jurors, who, after a short deliberation, returned the following verdict unanimously:—"That the deaths of Casoo Essoo and Cooshna was caused by injuries received by their having been run over by a railway wagon that had become accidentally derailed."

M. M. MODY AND COMPANY.

THE second annual ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday at the registered office, Apollo Street, Mr. Nasserwanjee Dadabhoy Katrack, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following report of the directors was submitted:—

The directors now submit their report for the year ending 31st December 1886, together with the audited accounts for the same period. As was mentioned at the last meeting, held on the 27th March 1886, the sales of the company's goods were increasing. The total sales for the year amount to Rs. 6,58,030-12-6, which exceed the previous year's sales by Rs. 34,806. The operations of the Surat branch at the market were also extended during the year under review, and the shop has been removed to spacious premises on the front side of the public road. However, your directors regret to observe that in consequence of an unprecedented heavy fall in exchange, the company was not enabled to realise the usual profits. Taking the balance of Rs. 24,873-10-0 carried forward from the previous year's account, the balance at credit of profit and loss account amounts to Rs. 40,402-10-0, out of which an ad-interim dividend at the rate of Rs. 12 per share for the half-year ended 30th June 1886, was declared and paid on the 6th October last, which has absorbed Rs. 15,000. The board now recommend the payment of a dividend for the last half-year at the rate of Rs. 10 per share, absorbing Rs. 13,500, making with the dividend of 6 per cent. paid in October last, a total dividend of 11 per cent for the last twelve months, and write off Rs. 10,000 to depreciation account, and the balance Rs. 1,902-10-0 to be carried forward to next year's account. On account of the death of Mr. Jehangir Gustadjee, one of the auditors of the company, the board have appointed Mr. Bomanjee Eduljee Davur as one of the auditors of the company for the year 1886, and now request you to confirm his appointment.

The directors' report and the audited accounts were then approved and adopted. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 10 per share for the half-year ended 31st December 1886, was declared payable on and after the 10th prox. The appointment of Mr. Bomonjee Eduljee Davur as an auditor of the company for the year 1886, made by the directors in place of Mr. Jehangir Gustadjee, deceased, was confirmed. Messrs. Sorabjee Rustomjee Banaji and Hormusjee Hoerjeebhoy Wadia were appointed auditors for the current year with a remuneration of Rs. 200 each for the year. Messrs. Motichund Devchund and David Rae, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Chief Justice, presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday, when the following among other matters were heard:—

RE MOOSA ARDOOL LUTIFF.—Mr. Branson, for an opposing creditor, Pestonjee Nusserwanji Mistree, moved absolute a rule nisi requiring the insolvent to show cause why the order made on the 20th ultimo, adjourning the hearing of the petition for three months, should not be set aside. Mr. Dhairyavan, for the insolvent, asked for an adjournment of the argument on the rule. The Commissioner thought it would be better to adjourn the argument until Mr. Justice Bayley, who was acquainted with all the circumstances of the case, sat in Court. Mr. Branson said the insolvent, who filed his petition on the 28th July last, had been doing nothing. The Chief Justice remarked that no harm could accrue to the opposing creditor by an adjournment of the matter until after the vacation. The matter was adjourned accordingly.

RE HORMUSJEE SORABJEE GAZDAR.—Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an interim order, which was granted. There were several writs out against the insolvent.

Re GUNGABAI, WIDOW.—Mr. Basil Scott, for an opposing creditor, applied for a transfer of the case into the opposed list, stating that his client had filed several grounds of opposition. Mr. Dhairyavan, for the insolvent, contended that his client was entitled to a discharge, which was fixed for that day. By one of the rules of the Court, three clear days' notice was necessary, which had not been given in this instance. The grounds of opposition were filed only on Tuesday, whereas the opposing creditor was served with a notice on Thursday last, and ought to have filed the grounds of opposition by Saturday. Mr. Scott said that the offices of the Insolvency Court were closed on Saturday, and that his client has not had time enough to consult his solicitors in the matter. The Commissioner thought that the opposing creditor could not be expected to file the grounds of opposition in a single day, and the case was ordered to be transferred to the opposed list.

RE JOHN WILLIAM WALKER.—Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, asked for an extension of the time to file the schedule on the ground that insolvent was employed in the Southern Mahratta Railway, and could not come down to Bombay to file the schedule within the prescribed time. The Commissioner granted an extension of time until the next Court day.

RE AHMEDBHOY CASSUMBHOY.—Mr. Dhairyavan, for the insolvent, moved for a rule nisi, calling upon Doolubdas Trikamdas, insolvent's partner, to make an affidavit, giving the actual number of the insolvent's creditors with the sum due to each of them, and the exact number of debtors with the amount due from each, and to make up the accounts as expeditiously as possible. The insolvent had been trading in partnership with Doolubdas, who had the supervision and management of the affairs of the firm. He also had failed and applied for the benefit of the Act. The Commissioner granted a rule nisi as applied for, but expressed a doubt whether the Court had power to make such an order.

RE COOVERJEE DUNJEEBHOY.—Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved absolute a rule nisi to allow the insolvent to withdraw his petition. Adam Ali Sultan Ali, a creditor, opposed the application in person. Mr. Manker stated that his client's liabilities amounted to Rs. 1,43,906, and he had compromised with creditors to the extent of Rs. 1,38,000. Adum Ali, in answer to the Commissioner, said that the insolvent owed him Rs. 1,600, which he had paid on his behalf into the Bank of Bombay. He had not seen the deed of composition, and he was not willing to compromise. Mr. Manker applied for a fortnight's adjournment, which was granted.

RE RUTTONSEY TULSEEDAS.—Mr. Dhairyavan, on behalf of the insolvent, moved for the usual rule nisi for a discharge and leave to amend the schedule. The application was not opposed and was granted.

RE PARBHUDAS MEHARCHUND.—Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, who is in jail, moved for an interim order. He had now lodged all his books with the Official Assignee, as he was directed to do on a former occasion, when his application was refused. Mr. Dhairyavan opposed the application. As the insolvent had not answered an affidavit made against him by the opposing creditor, the matter was adjourned until the next Court day.

RE RAHMATBAI, WIDOW.—On the application of Mr. Manker, insolvent was granted leave to serve notices and to amend the schedule.

RE CRISHNARAO RAMCHUNDER LAUD AND OTHERS.—Mr. Manker, for the insolvents, asked for an extension of the interim order for two months, which was granted.

DISCHARGES.—The undermentioned insolvents were granted discharges:—Balkrishna Succaram Joshi, Shaik Ibrahim Shaik Cassum and others, Salleman Abdool Rahmau, Muncherjee Rustomjee Shroff, Nusserwanjee Rastomjee Bheesania, and Krishna, woman, Jadowjee Hemraj Thakur, George Frederick Hudson, Harilal Harikchand, Fatma, woman, Hoosein Sulleman and others, Bandanaya Mahomed, Jadowjee Virjee Khoja and others, Raja Kira Momna and Gomedram Dulabhram.

THE WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

A MEETING of the stewards of the W. I. T. Club was held at the Grand Stand, Poona, on the 3rd instant, there were present:—Colonel J. Hills, C. B. R. E. Colonel St. J. Lemarchant, R. A, and Brigade Surgeon A. C. Gaye M. S.

Colonel Hills C. B. R. E. was elected to act temporarily as a steward, vice Mr. Keyser C. S. resigned on account of absence from Poona.

The stewards of the W. I. T. Club placed on record their great regret, at the loss the club has sustained by the death of Dr. Gostling, who for some years conducted the duties of secretary.

Brigade Surgeon A. C. Gaye was elected to act as honorary secretary to the Club.

An extraordinary general meeting of the W. I. T. Club will be held on 16th June next at 9. A. M. at the Grand Stand, Poona, to consider the following proposals of the stewards.—(a) That a special committee be appointed to revise some of the present Rules and to assimilate them as much as possible to those of the Calcutta Turf Club—(b). That the weight for age for Walers and English horses be for the future the same as that adopted by the Calcutta Turf Club. (c) That Rule 72 be altered as follows:—"The names of the riders must be given in the declaration to start, and no change will be allowed except under special circumstances, and then only with the consent of the stewards."

The date of Bombay Races for the ensuing year will be 21st, 23rd and 25th February, 1888.

The following members of the Western India Turf Club have been elected to act as stewards for the ensuing year:—Brigade Surgeon A. C. Gaye, Sir Frank Souter, Kt., C. S. I., C. I. E., Lieut.-Colonel St. T. Lemarchant, R. A., Colonel C. J. Burnett, Mr. C. G. W. Macpherson, C. I. E., C. S., Mr. T. M. Filgate, and Colonel A. W. Becher, Equerry.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE CREW OF THE TASMANIA.

THE *Jam-e-Jamshed* again reverts to the charges made against the native crew of the Tasmania, and contends that the warning which it had given against giving implicit credence to them has been amply justified by later and more reliable accounts of the disaster. The paper reproduces the interesting narrative of Mr. Ker, which was published in the *Bombay Gazette*, and observes with approval that it is distinguished in the calm and impartial tone pervading it from the effusions of those who had unfortunately allowed themselves to be carried away by the excitement of the hour. It appears that some of the lascars worked with commendable zeal for the safety of the passengers, and in the writer's opinion they have been rather sinned against than sinning. While the passengers were huddled together in the smoking-room, deriving what sustenance they could from a scanty supply of whisky and biscuit, these poor wretches had to remain out in cold and hunger for twenty-seven hours on the deck, where they were left like beasts to die. They were not allowed by the passengers to take shelter in the smoking room. As Mr. Maclean justly observes in his letter to the *Gazette*, how could we expect men to work like heroes for the safety of those from whom they received such inhuman treatment? The *Jame* thinks that no better certificate than this is needed for the defence of the poor lascars. It is satisfactory to note that the P. and O. Company paid no heed to these false complaints made against the native seamen, but rather appreciate their faithful services.

OUR NEW FINANCE MINISTER.

The *Jame Jamshed* is not satisfied with the appointment of Mr. D. M. Barber as Finance Minister in place of Sir Auckland Colvin. However able a civilian Mr. Barber may be, the *Jame's* contention is that the post should be reserved for well-known financiers from England who are inclined with broad and liberal views. It fears that as a civilian he may be disposed to pay too much deference to the wishes of the Viceroy and the Secretary of State in preference to his own. The *Bombay Samachar* is also of opinion that a man of large and liberal views should have been brought out from England for this high and responsible post. The financial outlook is by no means bright just at present, and the weight of taxation is well-nigh crushing. Only a large-hearted statesman from England may be expected to devise measures for affording adequate relief to the people.

THE SECOND PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE.

The Second Presidency Magistrate Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee's period of service expires on the 17th June, and according to the *Jame Jamshed* there are four candidates for the vacancy:—Messrs. Jehangeer Dosabhoy Framji, Rustomji Dhunjeebhoy Setna, Shivshankar Govindram and Maneckji Behramji Dadabhoy.

A WOOLWICH SCANDAL.

A GRAVE scandal, similar in some respects to that which recently took place at Chatham, has just been brought to light in the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich. Her Majesty's War Department appears to have had reason to suspect that important information relative to the latest improvements in modern warfare was finding its way from the Ordnance Select Committee at Woolwich to a foreign Government. Tests and inquiries were instituted, resulting in the arrest, by the military authorities, of a non-commissioned officer who was a confidential clerk in the office of the Select Committee. He was conveyed to the office of the District Staff to which he belonged, stripped of his uniform, and discharged from the army without trial by court-martial; a civilian, who was a colleague of the accused, being summarily dismissed. The former had been in the army a considerable time, was much respected, and would shortly have received a commission. He has a wife and several children, with whom he has left Woolwich, stating that he was going to emigrate.

THE BURDWAN ADOPTION CASE.

THE proceedings in this case were resumed on Saturday before the Board of Revenue at Calcutta. There were present, as before, a number of legal gentlemen representing both sides. Mr. Woodroffe was in "possession of the house," and occupied the whole day. He referred to various points that had been raised in the case. In agreeing to the adoption of his son, Bun Behary stipulated that the boy should not be taken from him absolutely as yet, but that he should see the Maharani daily, but be with his sisters and his father. Mr. Woodroffe termed these stipulations as being of an unusual character, and not likely to promote harmony between himself and the Maharani. Bun Behary remarked that it was with the intention of bringing up the child as a respectable man that he desired the arrangement. Mr. Woodroffe read the opinions of Messrs. Paul and Kennedy and also of Mr. Pugh; and cited a case showing that, in the absence of any local custom, the Metackshara law was the rule. He also quoted cases as to the bearing of castes. He tried to show that there was no general law by which sisters or daughters' sons might be adopted among the twice-born classes. Local customs largely prevail in the Punjab, all Kshetryas came from the Punjab. The Burdwan family worshipped the gods of Bengal, and they were presumably bound by the Bengal law, and Bengal priests attend their services. Being Hindoos, they can worship any gods; and the Dowager Maharani did not approve the idea of the spiritual benefit. Reference was made to the will of Mahtab Chand, which was read. The will was simply to make certain family provisions, and was made under the advice of certain pleaders of the High Court. The late Maharajah Aftab Chand's will was read—the 4th paragraph referring to the funeral, and is stated that Benodini Maharani (the young one) would adopt a son. Mr. Woodroffe mentioned the inter-marriages of the Burdwan family with the Kshatryas of Burdwan, Midnapoore, and other places. Mr. Evans asked whether these were not also from the Punjab. Mr. Woodroffe also referred to Tej Chand's mother, Bisen Kumari, intimating that the Burdwan Kshetryas are outcastes, and their adoptions all illegal. He also referred to a book known as Mahtab Chand's book, which says that the social rules of Hindustan should be observed. He knew that the Kshetryas had gone astray, and he wanted to restore or bring back the old usages. Reference was also made to the opinions of the Pundits and Kshetryas of Lahore. The letters of the Maharanis Surnomoye of Cossimbazar and Hurrosundari of Searsole, were filed.

BENGAL.

FIRE ON BOARD THE S. S. CITY OF AGRA.—On Friday, at 8-50 a. m., a fire broke out on board the s. s. City of Agra lying at Calutta. The officiating Vice-Chairman of the Port Commissioners, the Harbour Master, the officiating Deputy Commissioner of Police, and the Superintendent of the Port Police were soon on the spot, where the Town Fire Brigade also arrived, and every effort was made to extinguish the fire, which was got under in the course of a couple of hours. It appears that the vessel which arrived on the 11th instant, was discharging her cargo, which included a consignment of water pipes packed with straw, some portion of which got scattered on the deck, as well as on the jetty. The origin of the fire is not yet traced, but it is surmised that through the smoking of some one on board the straw had caught fire, and was soon in a blaze. There was no material injury caused, however, beyond the damage to some bales of piece-goods by the water from the hose.

DEATHS IN CALCUTTA.—During the week ended the 7th of May there were 105 deaths registered in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 19·8 per thousand per annum. In the previous week there were 2·2 deaths, and the death-rate was 24·9 per thousand. There were no deaths from small-pox, 28 from cholera, 52 from fevers, 8 from tetanus, and 4 from causes not specified. The deaths are thus classified—0 Non-Asiatics, 3 Mixed races, 103 Hindus, 50 Mohamedans, and 3 other races. The Health Officer adds the following remarks:—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending 7th May was 105, against 2·2 and 24·3 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 2. There were 28 deaths from cholera against 60 and 77 in the two preceding weeks, the number is less than the average of the past quinquennium by 31. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. The mortality from fevers and bowel complaints amounted to 52 and 11, respectively, against 40 and 15 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 19·8 per mile per annum, against 27·4, the mean of the last five years.

INDIAN COMPANIES.

THE ORIENTAL TELEPHONE COMPANY.—The seventh ordinary annual general meeting of the shareholders in this company was held at the City Terminus Hotel on April 27, Mr. W. Addison presiding. The report stated that the directors did not propose to deal at present with the balance of net profit, for the year of £2,366. The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said that for the first time since the company was started a profit was shown on the working, against a loss on the previous year of £1,600. Altogether in the past year there had been an improvement to the extent of £4,000. One great drawback to their operations had been the liabilities to the Indian companies, but he was happy to say that the guarantee to the Bombay Company would expire during the current year, and that to the Bengal Company in the following year, thereby relieving them of that heavy burden. Since the change in their system there had been a great increase in business at Bombay, but the difference at Bengal had not been so marked. The directors hoped the time was approaching when the question of a dividend could be taken into consideration, but previous to any payment of dividend, a plan for the re-arrangement of capital would be submitted to the shareholders. Mr. B. St. John Ackers seconded the adoption of the report, which was agreed to without discussion.

BOMBAY GAS COMPANY.—The report of the directors of the Bombay Gas Company (Limited) for the half-year ending December 31 last, shows that the revenue from the public and private consumption of gas has increased by £138 and £1,317 respectively, as compared with the same period of last year. The directors have added £5,700 to credit of exchange equalization account, raising it thereby to £10,100, to provide for the loss in exchange. The balance at the credit of general revenue account, after carrying £750 to the reserve fund for depreciation of plant, &c., is £9,752, from which the directors recommend a dividend of 4 per cent., making 7½ per cent. for the year, free of income-tax, which will absorb £3,600 and leave a balance of £152 to be carried forward.

THE INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY (LIMITED).—The annual general meeting of this company was held on April 25, at Winchester House, Old Broad-Street. Colonel James Holland presided, and, in moving the adoption of the report, stated that the maintenance charges had been over £800 less than they were in 1885—a fact which was very gratifying, seeing that the line had been kept in perfect order. The receipts had been £11,567 less than those of 1885, in which year, however, there was an exceptional increase of £18,000 in their traffic, owing to the total interruption of the Eastern Company's lines for about three weeks, the disturbance in Burma, and the Afghan frontier question. Although the reduction mentioned of £11,567 in the receipts of 1886 appeared a large sum, the decrease was really less than they had any reason to expect. They were able to declare a dividend and bonus making 10 per cent. for the year, and to place £10,000 to the reserve, and, considering the exceptional state—the long-continued exceptional state—of Continental politics, he did not think any shareholder would be disposed to regard it as anything but a prudent course for the directors to maintain a very handsome reserve. They could carry certainly five times as much traffic as was now brought to them. Were the management of the Indian Government line equal to that of the company, instead of a message taking on an average nearly two hours, or fully in hour and three-quarters, to arrive from India, the time would be only about forty or forty-one minutes. They had prevailed on the Russian Government to give them the privilege of carrying South Russian messages, which, according to the agreement with the various Governments, the company had no right to claim, their business practically being to carry messages between Europe and India. The privilege might be withdrawn at any time, but he did not think it would be so long as they showed that they were able to carry the Indian messages with the greatest possible ease and celerity. From the middle of last year they had reduced their rate by 7d. a word, a serious reduction, but owing, he feared, to the depression of trade they were getting much less than the average number of messages, and the number of words was also very much reduced. The only place worked by the company's lines in conjunction with the Eastern Company where any improvement was visible at present was Australia. Mr. H. Weaver seconded the motion, which was unanimously adopted and resolutions were afterwards passed declaring a dividend of 17s. 6d. a share, making, with the interim dividend, 6 per cent. for the year, and a bonus of 20s. a share, and re-electing the retiring directors and auditors.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.—The ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the National Bank of India (Limited) was held on April 22 at the City Terminus Hotel. Mr. R. O. Campbell presided, and, in moving the adoption of the report, stated that the profits had been adversely affected by the sudden rise at the close of last year in the discount rate. Still, they had good ground for congratulation, for, after making adequate provision for all bad and doubtful debts, they were enabled to pay the usual dividend of 5 per cent., to place £10,000 to the reserve fund, and to carry forward £5,000. The difficulties attending Indian exchange banking were known to all; but he might refer to the fall in the value of silver, the keen competition for bills on India, and also the risks attending forward contracts. It was to be hoped that a satisfactory conclusion would be arrived at by the commission which would meet next week under the presidency of Lord Herschell. He was glad to say that the bank had had no serious loss, their business was steadily progressing, and their resources were profitably employed. Mr. John Borradaile seconded the motion, which was unanimously adopted.

BOGUS PETITIONS TO PARLIAMENT.

IN addition to the document from Haggerston, to which attention was recently called in the House of Commons early, eight petitions in favour of the continuance of the coal and wine dues have been investigated, and more are undergoing scrutiny. In a petition presented by Colonel Hughes on behalf of the inhabitants of Greenwich some curious features have been discovered. Towards the foot of the document appear twenty-eight names, each of which contains the same calligraphic peculiarities. In each case, too, the signature recalls a name familiar in connection with horse racing. For instance, half a dozen of the names are the same as those of well-known bookmakers, and in the order in which they are written occur the following names of horses, most of which ran in the Grand National:—Frigate, Rennie, Magpie, Old Joe, Savoyard, Roquefort, Boccaccio, Longtail, Bagpipe, and Flotsam. One of the surnames is given as Cambridgeshire. In every case initials are put to the names and addresses are given. In another petition, that from West Ham, the following, among other names, occur:—W. H. Smith, 2, the Strand; Joseph Biggar, pork butcher; and Michael Hicks-Beach, Phœnix Park. An inquiry will probably be instituted to ascertain the circumstances under which the signatures were obtained.

VICTOR HUGO'S WILL.

PROBATE was granted in London, on the 21st ult., of the will (dated April 9, 1875) of Victor Marie Hugo, formerly of Rue de Clichy, Paris, No. 21, but late of Avenue Victor Hugo, No. 50, gentleman, member of the French Academy, Senator of the Seine, who died on the 22nd of May, 1885, and the value of whose personal estate in England is declared at £22,126 8s. by Pierre Philidert Rouillon, of Rue de Noveme, Paris, Licentiate of Law, one of the executors, until George Charles Victor Leopold Hugo and Georgine Clemence Adele Lucie Joanne Hugo, now minors, two of the residuary legatees named in the will, shall attain the age of 21 years, power being reserved to grant probate to Adrien Huard, the other executor. The testator states, according to the official translation of the document:—"This is my will. I must leave, as sole heirs, first, my daughter Adele Hugo, now in a private hospital in consequence of her mental condition; secondly, my two grandchildren Georges and Jeanne, born of the marriage of my son Charles, deceased." The greater part of his fortune, with the exception of his books, being invested in foreign personal securities, the testator directs the realization of all these, excepting such as may be in the English Government funds, and their investment in French Rentes or shares of the Bank of France, and bequeaths, in trust, for his two grandchildren beforenamed, all his disposable property (including two estates in Guernsey and the furniture of the large house there), in conformity with Article 915 of the Civil Code. With respect to his published works, the testator states that the disposition of them is for the most part engaged; but as to those which have not been published, or are in manuscript, his will is the master as to their disposition, and having regard to the interest of his legatees in them for 50 years as property, and "in the interest of the work itself, to secure the method of examination, the superintendence, the solicitude, and the labour of the publications in a manner consistent with my dignity as a writer and the idea of the work," he shall make during his lifetime arrangements which are to be "scrupulously respected and vigorously maintained by his assigns," and if either of his residuary legatees should attempt to alter these, the interest in his disposable property of such legatee is to be forfeited. Provision is made of an annuity of 10,000f. for her life, for Madame Charles Hugo. The will is not in the testator's own handwriting; but, as he states "dicte par moi et signe apres lecture."

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT

	Maximum Rates Rs. a. p.
DAILY PRICES—BEEF—	
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb	0 3 0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0 2 6
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0 2 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0 1 6
Beefsteak (under part), per lb.	0 5 0
Do. (round), per lb.	0 1 6
Meat for soup, per lb.	0 1 3
Shins, large, each	0 5 0
Do. small, each	0 4 0
Tongues, fresh, each	0 3 6
Do. salt, each	0 7 6
Suet, 1st sort, each	0 5 0
Do. 2nd sort, each	0 4 0
Liver, each	0 4 0
Heart, each	0 1 3
Kidneys, each	0 1 0
Marrow Bones, each	0 1 0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb	0 2 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0 1 9
Oxtail, each	0 2 6
Sirloin, per lb.	0 3 6
Fore Ribs, each	0 3 0
Beef salt, English, per lb.	0 3 6
MUTTON—	**1st SORT. 2ND SORT.**
Saddle, per lb. Rs.	0 4 0 0 2 9
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb.	0 4 0 0 2 6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0 3 0 0 2 3
Do. do. 2nd sort, each

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 18.

CONSOLS in London yesterday lost the previous day's advance of ¼, and Bar Silver was advanced 1-16d. to 43 11-16d., but with these exceptions the London financial telegram was without movement.

SEEDS and WHEAT in London remain unchanged. The Liverpool East India Wool sales opened yesterday. Reuter says, with a fair demand, but rather weaker for common sorts, 20,000 bales being catalogued.

COTTON in Liverpool yesterday closed firm on the spot, easier to arrrive, but prices were unaltered in every position, and the sales estimated at 10,000 bales, including 1,000 Surats, represent a fair day's business. In New York yesterday ready Cotton was unaltered, but September Futures were 3 and August 2 points dearer. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1887	1886	1885
Tuesday's Receipts	2,000	5,600	1,300
Four days' do	5,000	17,100	3,600
Total since 1st Sept ...	5,158,000	5,140,800	4,684,800

A quieter state of things than we have had in the staple here to-day could scarcely be imagined at this period of the season. The Mills have been buyers of a moderate quantity of ready stuff at about previous values, but for export there is literally nothing doing, and such transactions as are reported are mostly settlements of previous contracts. To such an extent has the latter branch of business been pushed within the past few days indeed, that it almost seems there will be few outstandings left to settle on the 25th. The following are to-day's official quotations ;—

	Fine	F.G.	Good.	F.G.F.	Dely.
Bengals	160	146	142	136	25thMay
Karanja				194	Ready
Akola		205	195		
Sheagaum		205	195		
Khamgaum		207	198		
Julgaum		193	186		
Khandesh (generally)				179	
Bhow nuggur	215	202	194		
Dhollera) up c.					
Wudwan) pressed	215	202	194		
Broach (best)	236	227			Ready
Sawgd Dharwar.....			200		
Westerns			180		

WHEAT is still quiet in tone, and to buy ready a trifle easier. Sellers, however, decline to make contracts at any reduction, and there has consequently been very little beyond ready business done. Fine Pessy we call Rs. 4-9, sellers No. 1 Delhi Rs. 4-6-6 per cwt.

SEEDS remain unaltered, the paucity of supplies restricting business.

The receipts of Produce into Bombay during Tuesday were :—

Cotton	6,447 bales.
Wheat	58,038 cwts.
Linseed	3,926 ,,
Rapeseed	3,841 ,,
Gingelly	1,278 ,,

FREIGHTS are fairly active as regards the extent of business being put through, but rates have rather an easier tendency. For June loading the s.s. Simoon is reported to have been fixed for U.K. or Continent at £1-2-6. The s.s. Monkseaton and s.s. Brenda are both said to be fixed for Marseilles at £1-4 immediate loading. The Liverpool ready rate is £1-5, and for Triest and Venice £1-16-3 is quoted, payable here at par.

EXCHANGE.—The fact of three lakhs of Government Telegraphic transfers have been taken up in London yesterday at 1s. 4⅛d. induced a very steady feeling in the morning, but the quieteuing effect of Council Draft day was apparent during the afternoon, very little business being done. For the mail of 31st instant Credits are negotiable at 1s. 4 31-32d.,and for June 1s. 4 15-16d.to 29-32d. per rupee. For Friday's mail the quotations are :—

Bank Bills on demand ...	1s. 4 27-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 27-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight ...	1s. 4 7-8d.	,,
Credits 3 months' sight...	1s. 5d.	,,
Francs 3 months' sight...	1·79½	

The news wired by Reuter that under a Royal Edict four shilling pieces will henceforth be coined, may be taken as in some measure a concession to the demands of what may be termed the English Silver party. The effect on the value of the metal, however, is not likely to be important, as the total amount of large Silver coins absorbed by the circulation of the country will not be important.

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues firm at Rs. 97 for Fours, and Rs. 101 for Fours-and-a-half.

SHARES.—Spinning Mills are very steady, and any alterations in our list of quotations are in favour of sellers. In other things there is no change of importance.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 16.

Elmhirst Lt., Bl., 2nd Norfolk Regt., on leave, from Sitapur.

Pottinger, Vety-Surgn., Bo. A. V. D., on leave, from Poona.

MAY 17.

Brown, Lt., Bo., 8th B. I., on leave, from Rajkote.

Middleton, Col., Bl., Rl. Lancaster, to go to England, from Quetta.

MAY 18.

Peacocke, Major, Bl. R. E., on leave, from Simla.

Herbert, Lt., Bl., A. D. C. to H. R. H. the C.-in-C., Bo., from leave, from Mahableshwar.

Parker, Lt., Bl., R. A., on leave, from Rawal Pindi.

Reid, Lt., Mad., 4th P. W. O. Light Cavy., on furlough, from Kamptee.

Straghan, Capt., Bl., Norfolk Regt., on duty, from Benares.

Ross, Lt., Bl., Norfolk Regt., on leave, on M. C., from Benares.

Onslow, Lt., Bl., 10th Lancers, on furlough, from Mooltan.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 16.

Spratt, Major, Bo., Comdt., Colaba Depot., on leave, to England.

Burnett, Lt. Col., Bo., E. York Regt., on duty, to Deolali.

Davis, Lt., Bo., 2nd E. Y. Regt., on station leave, to Matheran.

MAY 17.

Pottinger Vety.-Surgn., Bo. A. V. D., on leave, to Poona.

Stopford, Lt., Bl. R. A. on leave, to Mian Meer.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Major F. S. HOSE, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, May 19, 1887.

Capt. Roughton is appointed to officiate as Adjutant during the absence of Capt. Hodgkinson or until further orders with effect from the 13th instant.

By Order,
(Sd.) G. W. ROUGHTON, Capt.,
Officiating Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION

THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR

SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOS,

SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY,

Sole Agents in India for the
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTE FABRIK
STUTTGART,

THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates, proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.

We would caution intending purchasers not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.

See our illustrated price-list free by post.

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MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M.

Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas,

No. 23, RAMPART ROW,

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FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.,

TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.

No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street.
(Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

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Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

THOROUGHLY adapted to correct the various faults of refraction of defective Eyes.
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ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Similarity of names are new introductions. Intending Purchasers should, therefore, be careful in asking, and more especially obtaining, a Piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Cash Rs. 710.

Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. ,, 35.

The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. ,, 38.

Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Station at Bombay or Poona.

Address : MARCKS & Co., Limited,

Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE.

THE QUEEN'S LEATHER is Waterproof, Strong and Durable, and admirably adapted for CARRIAGE HOODS, APRONS, &c., and will be found to be of great service during the Monsoon.

SOLE IMPORTERS :
JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

MARRIAGE.

EKHOLM—PRICE—April 14, at Betul, C P, Eliza Sarah Blanche, daughter of Surgeon A. G Price, late Civil Surgeon, Betul, to the Rev Fraus Gustave Ekholm.

DEATHS.

PALIOLOGUS—May 11, at Colombo, N. Pallologus, Solicitor of the High Court, Calcutta, aged 62 years.

ROSE—May 14, at Agra, of measles, Clarice Mabel, dearly loved child of Mr and Mrs C. S. Ross, aged 4 years, 9 months and 26 days.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1887.

WE published yesterday the Resolution of Government on the new examination shortly to be instituted by the University, under the title of a University School Final Examination. The project has had at the outset the benefit of protracted deliberation on the part of all concerned in the success of the venture. It was one of the recommendations of the Education Commission that there should be established, alongside of the present matriculation examination of the Indian Universities, a middle class examination designed for boys who have been through a school course, but do not propose to enter on a university career. Such an examination would have been a necessary consequence of that division of the school course into a classical and a modern side so much insisted on in the report of the Commission. The recommendation referred to was not, we think, very explicit as to the agency by which the new examination was to be organised and maintained ; but what was apparently contemplated was that this should be done by the various Governments, through their departments of Public Instruction. It is in every way to be regretted that the recommendations of a Commission which excited in India more public interest of a healthy kind than any similar attempt on the part of Government to gauge public opinion have been to all intents and purposes shelved. This fact, we doubt not, contributed somewhat to the distrust of the practical value of the Commissions that have in quick succession followed, which has been so severely condemned. The report was to have been followed by an Act which, passed of course after due deliberation, and made applicable to the various provinces with full allowance for the varying circumstances of each, would have been binding on all Governments and servants of Government throughout the land. The Act has never been drafted, and the report will soon be altogether forgotten.

Mr. Oxenham, of the Deccan College, was one of several witnesses before the Commission on this side of India who expressed great dissatisfaction with the present matriculation arrangements of the University. The line he and others took was the familiar one that the matriculation examination, as it has been conducted now for a long series of years, very imperfectly discharges two functions which, it was maintained, have little in common with each other, that of a school final, and that of a university entrance, examination. In an ideal state of things any boy who has gone with credit through a school course should be fit to enter a university, and a university should be willing to receive him. This, or some such consideration, was doubtless in the minds of the eminent men who established our matriculation examination, and made it the powerful instrument it has been in the work of maintaining a high level of school education throughout the country. Those who attack the matriculation examination forget, or perhaps have never known, what an advance it was on anything existing at the time, or existing now in countries far ahead of us educationally in other respects. If, on account of defects inherent not in it, but in the University itself and in the schools, it is not the perfect two-handed engine it was intended to be, on the other hand it should not be forgotten that all it does achieve is over and above anything attempted, say, for example, in Scotland. There is no school final examination in Scotland, and there is no University entrance examination. Matriculation at Edinburgh or Glasgow University means writing the name of the aspirant on a card, for which he pays a guinea. It is the same to a great extent in England. The University local examinations are new and are entirely voluntary. Matriculation at Oxford is a College matter, and the University receives, on payment of a fee and subscription of certain old statutes, all candidates presented by any of the colleges. These have themselves varying tests of admission, and we are not referring to colleges like Balliol and Corpus when we say that most of the plucked candidates of the University of Bombay would have experienced no difficulty whatever in obtaining admission to the University of Oxford. It was one of Sir Alexander Grant's first endeavours, as Principal of the Edinburgh University, to obtain from the Scotch Universities Commission a recommendation in favour of a matriculation examination for the Scotch Universities of the kind he was conversant with in Bombay. He failed because a majority of the Commission thought that it was inexpedient to interfere in that way with the traditional right of any Scotch student who can put the fees together to attend lectures at the national Universities. Whether that was a good or a bad reason, it is plain that we have the great weight of Sir Alexander Grant's authority in favour of a Bombay institution which has been of late somewhat ignorantly and indiscriminately decried. It ought to be possible to start the new examination here on some more appropriate foundation than the ruins of the old.

Much time was idly spent in waiting for the Resolutions of the Government of India on the report of the Education Commission. When it at last became apparent that the Government meant to leave a free hand to the Universities in the matter, the Syndicate of the Bombay University referred to the Faculty of Arts a letter from Mr. Oxenham, in which he repeated and developed the views he had expressed before the Commission. They invited the Faculty to take the whole matter into consideration. The final result of the deliberations then entered on was seen in Lord Reay's announcement, made in the course of the important speech which his Excellency delivered at Satara—and in the embodiment of it in the Resolution published yesterday—to the effect that the Government of Bombay had accorded the required sanction to the scheme for a university school final examination passed by the Senate at the instance of the Faculty of Arts. The scheme was passed by the University in July last, and the delay which has supervened in obtaining the necessary sanction of Government to the proposed changes in the bye-laws of the University has not unnaturally attracted attention. But the precise character of the obstacle encountered has been misstated. It is evident from the Resolution that the Government were at first anxious to see the scheme as laid before them modified in one or two particulars, with the view of making it easier for them to grant full recognition to the new examination as a qualification for the public service. The Government objections would appear to have been taken on the motion of the Director of Public Instruction, an officer who is sometimes very wantonly charged with a complete indifference to University affairs. The objections are plausible, and, where that has not been done already by anticipation, will have to be answered. But they should have been brought forward earlier and in the Senate itself, where alone they could have been discussed and disposed of without injury to the status of the University as a self-governing institution. By the constitution of the University the Director and the Inspector, Central Division, are both *ex-officio* members of the Senate : and it cannot be doubted that this provision was intended to secure, and did long secure, that the Senate, before coming to a resolution on matters in which Government are largely interested, should have the benefit of a full statement of views of Government. It is a very different procedure to submit the resolutions of the Senate for report to the Director, and to call on the University to reopen discussion with reference to the view that officer or Government itself may take of them. In receding from a position never before taken up by Government in University matters, Lord Reay has given another proof of his sincere attachment both to the cause of education and to that of self-government. But neither party to this courteous controversy is responsible for the absurd view attributed to the Syndicate that it is impossible to ask the Senate to review a decision it has once formulated. Any six fellows can move the Senate to amend this scheme in the manner suggested byGovernment, and if on experience that shall seem desirable, no doubt the six will be found.

Meanwhile the scheme is sanctioned, and a short review here of its chief features may be acceptable. The candidate will have first to take up three compulsory subjects, English, an Indian vernacular, and arithmetic. For the second of these may, however, be substituted one of four other languages, French, German, Latin and Portuguese. This rider was no part of the original proposal, as laid before the Faculty by the Committee appointed to draw up a scheme. It is one of the points on which the Directors and Government are at issue with the University, it appearing to them objectionable that a candidate should be able to give the go-by to all the Indian vernaculars, and yet pass this examination. It is evident that the vast majority of the candidates will take the vernacular by preference. The fact that the Faculty and the Senate deliberately altered the scheme as proposed by the Committee, so as to give candidates an option in the matter, shows that the point now raised by Government has not escaped the notice of the Senate. And it is quite open to Government, as to any private employer of labour, to make it incumbent on candidates for the public service, who desire to present this examination certificate as their credential, *to pass in a vernacular*. For all these reasons Government have, we think, been well advised in waiving an objection which was raised in the Senate itself, and met with some support there. The other part of the examination consists of optional subjects arranged under nine heads. The candidate must satisfy the examiners in two of these ; and he may not take up more than three. With regard to eight of the nine, English, History, Natural Philosophy, Biology, Political Economy, Agriculture and Drawing, there would appear to be no misgiving in the mind of Government. But the list of second languages, as they are called, is objected to, as including Arabic and Persian, while Sanskrit and Hebrew are omitted. Here, again, we have a difference of opinion which was thoroughly threshed out in the Senate, though it does not of course follow that the decision arrived at was the right one. Arabic and Persian were added to the list proposed by the committee ; and when that had been successfully done by motion made in the Faculty, an attempt was made to secure an equal place for the two languages now brought forward again by the Government. It is not very clear on what view the Senate acted in including Arabic and Persian and excluding Hebrew and Sanskrit. But the matter is not of much importance in view of the fact that no candidate is under any compulsion to take up, or to omit, any particular part of the optional course. It may be, as the Government in this correspondence are made to say, that Sanskrit and Hebrew are to the Hindoos and the Beni-Israel what Persian and Arabic are to the Mahomedans. We doubt it. But at all events the Hindoo candidate who knows Sanskrit may be confidently recommended to prefer the old matriculation to this new examination, while the Beni-Israel, who feels it a grievance that he cannot present himself for examination in colloquial Hebrew,will find compensation in the Elementary History of England and India which, under the scheme, he may substitute for that subject. We have only one more remark to make. The candidate on the look out for the easiest way of passing this examination must not be misled by the remark attributed in the preamble to this resolution to the Director that a defect in the scheme is that a student can pass with English, Hindustani (twice over) and Arithmetic. That would indeed be a broad gate and a favourite one. But it is not in accordance with the scheme the Director had before him, and the candidate who trusts to it will come to grief at the very beginning.

THE troubles in Jamnagar seem to be as serious as they were, and to call as urgently for intervention by the British authorities as they did, when we directed attention to the matter four months ago. The general allegation that the Jam, Hindu Rajput though he is, allows himself to be influenced by Mahomedan advisers to the oppression of his Hindu subjects, continues to be made. People who took a leading part in the Mohurrum disturbances are said to have had posts in the police given to them. Rajha Khivas, the Mussulman chief of Customs, who has become the virtual Dewan of Jamnagar has looked well after the interests of his co-religionists, taking into the service of the State men whose only recommendation seems to be that they have taken an active part in tumultuous demonstrations against the Hindus, who form a majority in the population. To some of the Jam's subjects life must be scarcely worth living as things go now. One night last month, for instance, a gang of robbers, eight in number, broke into the house of a respectable inhabitant of the village of Nani Khavdi, only retreating when the whole village had been aroused. In another village, on the same night, some stacks of hay in four enclosures were burnt down. The country generally is said to be unsafe, and to be at the mercy of gangs of outlaws, whom the police either do not dare or do not care to attack. One gang of about fifty is spoken of as becoming a terror to the Jam's subjects. His police even seem to be afraid of them, as may be seen from the strange story which comes from Padana, near which place the gang entered a police station, and would have carried off the chowkidar's weapons had not the terrified defenders of the peace fallen on their knees and begged for mercy. In this neighbourhood people who do not like to leave their belongings to the care of policemen who go upon their knees before highwaymen are removing their valuables to a place of safety. If this sort of thing cannot soon be put down by the State authorities other people must take the task in hand. The Jam seems to be a weak ruler, though his intentions, like those of all weak rulers, are said to be good. He appears to have fallen into bad hands, and his State is going to mischief. It is in debt to the tune of twenty lakhs, the chief creditors, it is alleged, being a number of palace women and other hangers on who, having enriched themselves at the hands of the Jam, have since been in the happy position of being able to lend him money. An envoy who came to Bombay lately to raise money for wiping off the debt met with no encouragement, the Bombay saukars declining to accept the revenue of the State as security, and insisting upon nothing less than the Government of India's guarantee of the debt, which they are as likely to get as the guarantee of the Emperor of China. There are people who are interested in the maintenance of the present state of things, though the Jam is certainly not one of them. They should remember that it cannot last long. The fate of Porebunder should be a warning to them, even if they forget that there is a point at which it is the settled policy of the Government of India to come in and put a stop to misgovernment in native States. Some of the Jam's subjects are asking that a Commission should be appointed to report upon the condition of the State. If the Jam is wise he will associate himself with this representation. He is evidently in the hands of evil councillors, and is as much in need of deliverance from them as his subjects are.

THE Criminal Law Amendment Bill is making even slower progress than the telegrams announcing that the first and second sections had been passed in Committee made it appear. There were really the first and second subsections of the first clause, the whole clause, which has five sub-sections, and relates to preliminary inquiries, when no person is in custody, having been passed only on Tuesday night. As there are eighteen clauses in the Bill, excluding the definition and short title clause, the prospect of getting through with it before the time for the killing of the grouse has come is very remote.

MAHABLESHWAR SEASON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHABLESHWAR, MAY 16.

THE weather here continues cool, almost cold, and the evening showers and mists seem to indicate the beginning of the end, for they do not clear away, leaving crisp dry winds, as some of the most experienced prophesied. Reports from the Bombay Observatory, however, say that the south-west monsoon need not be looked for earlier than the 20th of June.

The Sky Races on the 11th were a great success, and it is to be regretted that the weather seems against a repetition of the *gala* afternoon. All Mahableshwar crowded the stand, or rather the terraces that serve as a stand. Lady Reay kindly provided well-laden refreshment tables in a tent, and their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught were present to "rain influence." The prizes were the Gaekwar's Cup, the Club Cup, the Sirdars' Plate, and Aga Khan's Purse. Two races were won by Captain Hanwell, and the other three by Captain Buckley, Mr. Falkiner and Captain Phayre respectively.

On Thursday evening there was a most successful ball at Government House. Lady Reay received her guests with her usual graciousness, but gave the gentlemen to understand that she expected them to join in the dance, and not stand indolently in the door-ways. Lady Reay being evidently *not* of opinion that "dancing men have more capacity in their heels than in their heads." The number of ladies being so much in excess of the sterner sex is a drawback to balls almost everywhere. And the fair should take means to remedy the evil in the ball-room, as they have already done in the world. Ladies stand alone as doctors and professors, and in America even as lawyers, so why shouldn't ladies glide round the ball-room supported by one another recalling bright school-room scenes, before the looked-for event of "coming out"? At the last dance at Frere Hall, where the presence of dancing men is always the one thing needful, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught set an admirable example by inviting Mrs. Lyttelton to waltz. They looked like "a wave o' the sea," and the rippling undulating movement was almost as remarkable when two graceful sisters followed suite. But to return to Government House ball. The decorations of the ball-room were beautiful—the rich-coloured Indian draperies so tastefully arranged, giving the needful feeling of warmth, for, as far as climate goes, we are still in Europe. The floor was pronounced faultless, the ladies had donned their prettiest costumes for the occasion, and their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and all the beauty and fashion of Mahableshwar were present, and "the beautiful looked lovelier in the light of love and admiration and delight." The belle of the ball ? Who can say ? Several were so much admired : there was a fair girl in white, another in pale blue, and a lovely brunette in red. Some would crown one as Queen, and some another. The pretty manuscript programmes were not—as they too often are—a list of waltz, waltz, waltz, with one or at most two square dances to relieve the monotony. The Highland schottische was danced with great spirit, the Highland whoop hastening the time of music and dancers, and delighting the Duke of Connaught, who is an admirer of this reminiscence of his Highland home. "Men are but children of a larger growth," and doubtless it is well that they can at times throw aside the weighty matters of State and war and become as little children The revival of the old dance, the *Tempête* was also a pleasant variation. Though only a country dance, and partaking decidedly of the nature of a romp, some of the ladies looked as graceful as they would have done in a minuet. Grey's lines perfectly describe this pretty dance—

"Now pursuing, now retreating,
Now in circling groups they meet,
To brisk notes in cadence beating
Glance their many twinkling feet."

The cottilon, however, was the dance of the evening, the ladies with their wands looking like as many fairies. Mrs. Stockinger and some other models of grace danced the *pas seul* perfectly. The figures are all quaint and pretty, and doubtless this continental novelty will grow more and more in popularity. The waltz, which never fails to please, was not excluded. There is something in the action, caused perhaps by the first step being long and the second taken rapidly, which gives the movement an undulating wave-like rhythm, delightful both to dancers and on-lookers. The polka, too, the dance first learnt and last given up, was joined in with spirit by young and old, and on the whole the evening was pronounced a very bright and delightful one. Of course, there were critics. When so many are met together for amusement, those of "the bitter turn of mind" find their greatest pleasure in general depreciation Remarks might be heard such as "Square dances are all very well for those who take part in them, waltzes and polkas can be enjoyed by many more." "The ball dresses are crushed and shabby." "So-and-so is dancing the *deux temps*, while his partner perseveres in the *trois temps*." "The colours of the dresses clash with the colours of the draperies on the walls," &c., &c. Nevertheless, the ball was a great success.

His Highness the Gaekwar's dinner by moonlight in the Glade has been transformed into a garden party at half-past five—

"The best-laid schemes o' mice and men
Gang aft a-gley."

The rain and mists have been nightly visitors for some time past, so the alteration in the programme is imperative. No one expected the change to damp weather so soon. It's a pity, for all romance has vanished, though doubtless the party will be a very pleasant one. Open-air theatricals form part of the programme, the piece to be performed being Gilbert's "Sweethearts."

His Highness the Gaekwar shortly leaves for England, staying for a time at the Engadine for the benefit of his health. The Maharani goes with him, and will cast aside the *purda*. Such an example as this, set by one so great, will effect more in the emancipation of women than years of toil among reformers. His Highness is to be heartily congratulated on his wide and advanced views, supported as they are by action. He has established girls' schools, and has publicly expressed his views on the necessity for the education and advancement of women, but this act is more impressive than all.

Our champion badminton player, Mrs. Salaman, in spite of being heavily handicapped, has won both the "Ladies' and Gentlemen's Doubles" and the "Ladies' Doubles," the former with Mr. S. Cooke and the latter with Mrs. Doig. I append each day's successes in case you have space for the particulars so interesting to badminton players. The tennis tournament will be over before my next :—

BADMINTON TOURNAMENTS.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLES.

To be played off by noon on the 12th and 16th instants :—

	1st Round.	2nd Round.	3rd Round.
1 Mr S Cooke & Mrs Salaman 2 Mr Mackenzie & Mrs Macpherson + 9	Mr S Cooke & Mrs Salaman 15 to 11—15 to 14	Mr S Cooke and Mrs Salaman + 1	Mr S Cooke and Mrs Salaman Winners. 1st. set. 0-5 15-6 2-1
3 Mr Oxenham & Mrs Briggs + 1 4 Mr Aston and Mrs Aston 5 Mr Hart and Mrs Doig — 2	Mr Oxenham & Mrs Briggs + 15 + 5 Mr Hart and Mrs Doig — 2 15 to 12—15 to 11	Mr Hart & Mrs Doig w. o. — 9	
6 Cpt & Mrs Turner Jones + 8 7 Cpt Knox & Miss Pottinger + 3 8 Mr Hughes and Mrs Davidson	Capt Knox & Miss Pottinger		

LADIES' DOUBLES.

To be played off by noon of the 6th and 14th instants :—

Mrs Briges and Miss Biddle + 6 Mrs Doig & Mrs Salaman Mrs Turner Jones and Miss Cooke Bye + 5	Mrs Doig and Mrs Salaman 15 to 8 and 15 to 6	Mrs Doig and Mrs Salaman 15-13

THE TASMANIA AND THE LASCAR CREW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. Allen having written a sensational account to the *Standard* about the wreck of the Tasmania can well be excused, as he was one of the unfortunate sufferers from it, and no doubt his panic-stricken feelings could not have subsided at the time of writing his account. One of his theories is that there was no discipline whatsoever in managing the affairs of the ship after its wreck. He charges the commander, the officers and the European stewards in a wholesale manner with incompetency and misbehaviour. From the number of men that died on board, he imagined that the Lascars altogether collapsed and could not stand the inclemency of the weather. This latter theory is taken up by some of the passengers, and naturally believed in by the Press in England as well as here.

Little weight will be attached to this theory when it is learnt authentically that only five Lascars died, including the serang and two small punkah boys. From the accounts received by this mail, it is seen that the serang died bravely while doing duty by being washed overboard. The two yunkah boys for their age and size could not perhaps hold their own. There remain then two more Lascars to account for who seem to have perished in the discharge of their duties, which will be certified when their comarades come back to this port and relate the true account.

The large number of men who died are Seedies (Africans) belonging to the engine-room crew. It is evident that these men were at the time of the accident doing duty in the engine-room, with barely any clothes on, as is the custom with them. To have come out from the burning heat of the furnaces into the cold and chilly wind that was blowing at the time, with hardly any clothes on, would naturally be the death of any man, Asiatic or European.

The fore part of the ship having been submerged in the water from the very beginning, must have prevented these men from laying hold of their warm clothes or blankets ; while the passengers were fortunate in having the aft part of the ship above water, and could manage to get their clothes, and in some instances a flask of whiskey to keep them somewhat warm even for a little while. Besides that, they had the smooking room, which was a shelter to them, while the firemen and coal-trimmers had to find some shelter in the open rigging as best they could. This fairly accounts for the casualty of 22 men on board from amongst the engine-room crew. Some of them, it can be imagined, may have received injuries by the first shock received by the ship while going thirteen knots an hour, by being knocked against the furnaces, &c., while doing duty below.

Four Goanese servants also died, two of whom were waiters and two galley-men. It is generally believed that there are no European seamen in the P. and O. vessels to do duty in such emergencies, which is a mistaken notion. Including boatswain, joiner and steersmen, there are about 10 to 12 English seamen, besides the officers, who could, together with the European stewards, on such occasions man three boats. The Lascars, as truly stated by the *Globe*, endure heat and cold wonderfully well, as they are to be seen in the thick of winter doing duty in the Royal Albert Dock in London and in Glasgow, sometimes barefooted. The casualty reports of the past several years do not show in any way that they at all succumb to the inclemency of the weather. The death-rate is extremely small on account of their steady and sober habits.

I here beg to insert a para. from the *Times of India* of 16th March 1881, which will show how well these men can stand the inclemency of the weather :—

Who would have thought that the Lascar, the despised Lascar, would have turned out not only a first-class seaman, but seaman quite equal, and in some respects superior to the Jolly Tars of Old England ? We confess that we never should have imagined that the Indian Lascar was made of such good stuff, and we should not now believe it if the fact was not vouched for on unimpeachable authority.

It was apprehended that in severe weather the Lascars would be almost incapacitated for work. Now no weather could possibly be more severe than that which visited England in January last. The lines of railway were blocked, traffic in the Metropolis even was for some time, in great part, suspended, and numbers of men, horses, cattle and sheep were frozen to death. Yet the Lascars seemed to suffer even less from the rigour of the climate than the Europeans, and with three or four vessels discharging, loading and repairing in dock at the same time, having on board, say, 500 Lascars, there was hardly a case of sickness among the native crews, and not a single instance of death.

Here is another disinterested testimony, that of Mr. J. M. Maclean (now a member of Parliament), who was a passenger on board the s. s. Australis, which broke down in the English Channel in 1879. He describes the conduct of the Lascar crew in highly eulogistic terms, both on board the Australis and Kaiser-i-Hind, in which the passengers of the former were subsequently transferred on account of her being materially disabled. Mr. Maclean says :—

The most uncomfortable feature of the whole business is the misconduct of the European Quartermasters, who refused to man a boat to take Captain Jordon on boat the Valorous. Objections are always taken to the working of the P. and O. ships with what are called Lascar crews, that is, crews of native of India, who belong chiefly to the maritime districts on the western coasts, and especially to Surat and Bombay. But these men are capital sailors, cool and ready in an emergency, and always ready to obey orders carefully, and they are reported to have behaved admirably on board the Australis in spite of the bad example set by the Quartermasters. . . . . But for the unceasing exertions of the chief officer, Mr. Ashdown, which were heartily seconded by the other officers and the crew of the Kaiser-i-Hind, the ship might never have been floated.

Here is another extract :—

The Bombay correspondent of the *Pioneer* makes some observations which bear on the subject of the letter which a shipmaster sends us to-day (*Times of India*, 26th March 1881). The correspondent says :—"There has been a good deal written lately about Lascar crews for Europe-going steamers—P. and O. boats in particular—and the Lascars have certainly come well out of the Nizam and Australis affairs, besides establishing beyond doubt that even this last winter at home has not proved too cold for them to work in."

From the facts now laid bare by several writers who were on board the Tasmania, one cannot but gather that it was impossible for a man of the best stamina not to have succumbed after the exposure of a few hours. The fact that European officers as well as passengers who exposed themselves for some little while had to go and get warm amongst their comrades under one roof or another, while these negro coal-trimmers, with barely any clothes on, and without any morsel of food, did stand the continued exposure under the chilled air and the buffetting of waves for more than twenty hours, does not show that they were unfit by their constitution to withstand the climate.

—Yours, &c.,

D. E.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I see that there is room for doubt about the behaviour of the Lascar crew of the Tasmania.

In one of the letters published in the *Bombay Gazette*, it is asserted that the Lascars endeavoured to fight their way with knives into the saloon, and that they were successfully resisted. Mr. Allen's letter puts a different complexion on the attitude of the Lascars. He writes : "There was the pitiful cry of the despairing Lascar or Seedy-boy, who would force himself desperately into the doorway (of the saloon) only to add to the number of the helpless and paralyzed of the same kind, and who was, in energy to the rest, ejected, only to die of exposure in the open." This is not the Lascar's account of it, but Mr. Allen's. Clearly the charge that the Lascars drew their knives on the passengers occupying the one place of comparative safety, and had to be repelled by force, does not represent accurately what took place ; the Lascars were ejected when they sought refuge, with cries of despair, and they perished outside the saloon. It is a pity to add to the horrors of so dread a fate by blackening the memories of these poor sailors with an undeserved stigma.—Yours, &c.,

FAIR PLAY.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I notice in your issue of yesterday's date a letter, signed by "Commerce," urging Saturday, the 28th instant, as a holiday on account of the Queen's Birthday. This being the Jubilee year of her Majesty's reign, would it not be more befitting the occasion to observe Monday and Tuesday, the 23rd and 24th instant, as holidays in honour of the occasion ? The bankers, I hope, will take the lead in the matter, and give effect to my suggestions. Their usual advertisements have not yet been published, and if a move in the direction suggested by me was made in time, I feel sure Government would not refuse to accord sanction, and declare the two days indicated by me as public holidays in honor of her Majesty the Queen's Jubilee Year Birthday. With a mail leaving on the 20th inst., I presume there will not be much doing for the mail of the 24th instant, and I do not believe the merchants would suffer by the arrangement. Will you not, Sir, wield your pen to advocate the cause ? Remember, Sir, it is the Queen's Jubilee Birthday.—Yours, &c.,

May 18. A. B.

POST OFFICE ANOMALIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—At page 11, para. 32, of the Indian Postal Guide, dated April 1887, the following conditions are laid down by the Post Office authorities in regard to the packing of book-packets and packet-post articles :—"A book-packet must be posted either without a cover, or with a cover, open at both ends, or in an open envelope, so as to admit of a ready examination of its contents. A CLOSED ENVELOPE NOTCHED AT THE SIDES OR ENDS, DOES NOT ADMIT OF A READY EXAMINATION OF ITS CONTENTS, AND DOES NOT THEREFORE FULFIL THE PRESCRIBED CONDITIONS." Packets which do not strictly fulfil these conditions are charged at the ordinary letter rates of postage. Now, Sir, I wish to ask the bright intellect of the Post Office, which conceived this rule, what is meant by the last sentence quoted ! It is a most ordinary practice of the public—in sending Christmas, New Year's, and Birthday cards, and similar articles, and with firms in issuing circulars, &c.,—to place them under a closed envelope, and to cut off the ends of the same, and *bona fide* to superscribe them "per book-post."

It will astonish most of your readers to learn that such articles are treated as letters and taxed accordingly. What I may now point out to the Post Office Department is this, that in cases of doubt, Postal officials are quite at liberty to cut open one end of the envelope and satisfy themselves in regard to the contents of a packet. This does not take any time to speak of. But no, Sir, these intelligent officials will not do so, and exercise a little discretion, but will, on the contrary, without the slightest attempt at examining its contents, treat a packet as a letter. This is how the Post Office, in many instances, serves to make itself ridiculous and inconsistent. Postal officials ever seem to forget that their department exists for the public, and what is a common practice with the public should be acknowledged

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PROGRESS OF THE CRIMES BILL.

LONDON, MAY 18.

The first clause of the Crimes Bill has passed through Committee of the House of Commons with a majority of 92 votes.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE IRISH LAND BILL.

The House of Lords has deferred the discussion on the Government Amendment to the Irish Land Bill until after the Whitsuntide recess.

A DOUBLE FLORIN.

A Royal Edict announces that henceforth four shilling pieces will be coined and issued from the Mint.

EXECUTION OF FIVE NIHILISTS.

Five Nihilists, who were concerned in the recent attempt on the life of the Czar, have been executed.

RESIGNATION OF THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

PARIS, MAY, 17.

The Ministry has resigned in consequence of the vote of the Chamber of Deputies supporting the Budget Committee demand for a reduction of the expenses.

MR. O'BRIEN IN TORONTO.

Mr. W. O'Brien held an open-air meeting at Toronto yesterday evening. It was calculated that six thousand persons were present, of whom three hundred only were Irish. There was constant cheering for the Queen and the Marquis of Lansdown, and howls for Mr. O'Brien, who was eventually forced to desist from his attempt to speak.

MR. J. B. LYALL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 18.

Mr. J. B. Lyall arrived at Simla to-day; a considerable number of natives turned out to see their new Lieutenant-Governor.

MEMORIAL TO THE LATE SIR CHARLES MACGREGOR.

A meeting will be held on Friday, at the United Service Institute, to raise a memorial to the late Sir Charles Macgregor. The following suggestions for the memorial have been made—(1) the establishment of a scholarship either at the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, or at the College for excellence in military reconnaissance; (2) the striking of a gold medal, to be offered yearly for competition in India, under conditions that will be decided by the Council of the United Service Institute of India, coupled by money grant, accompanied by a certificate to native soldiers who during the year have rendered the most efficient service in exploration and reconnaissance.

THE RIPON JAINTEE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT).

SURAT, MAY 18.

An enthusiastic public meeting, at the invitation of the Praja Hit Vardhak Sabha, was held at the Gopipura Girls' School this evening, in celebration of the Ripon Jaintee, under the presidency of Seth Brijbhukandas Atmaram Mehta. A very impressive opening address was delivered by Rao Saheb Mahiputram.

AN ENCOUNTER WITH A TIGER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 18.

For some days past, a tiger was reported to have taken up its quarters about the Karlee Caves. A well-known tiger-slayer, Major Lyons, has been in pursuit since Monday evening. *Kubbur* was brought that the tiger was in the caves, and Major Lyons proceeded to the spot, accompanied by Captain Fitzgerald, of the Durham Light Infantry. On arrival they posted themselves on trees. Major Lyons shifted his position with the object of getting a better view. While on foot, seeing the tiger inside, he walked to the entrance and lodged two bullets in the tiger's body. The tiger charged, and seizing Major Lyons by the leg, carried him about 200 yards. A plucky sportsman hammered the tiger's head with the butt of the rifle, and succeeded in extricating Major Lyon's leg. He then forced the muzzle into the tiger's mouth, and the tiger made off with the rifle. Major Lyons was carried to the Glendale Hotel, and it was found that he was badly bitten, a piece of flesh being torn above the knee. He is suffering from inflammation and the severe shock, but the latest accounts state that he is doing well. Nothing has been heard of the tiger, but it is likely he will be accounted for soon.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, MAY 17.

The Italian mail-steamer Singapore, which left Bombay on the 10th inst. arrived here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, MAY 17.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Dacca arrived here this morning.

LISBON, MAY 17.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Navarino, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here yesterday evening.

PORT SAID, MAY 17.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Quetta, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this evening.

SUEZ, MAY 17.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Quetta, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here yesterday morning.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Peshawur arrived here from Bombay yesterday evening.

The Clan Line s.s. Clan Drummond left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, yesterday afternoon.

COLOMBO, MAY 18.

Mail steamer Nepaul from Aden arrived.
Mail steamer Ancona from Bombay arrived.
Mail steamer Bokhara from China arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 17

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4¼

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67⅞
4½ per cent. „	71¼
3 per cent. Consols for account	103½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102¼
4½ per cent. French Rentes	108
Bar Silver	43 11-16

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(MAY 18.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Mauritius mail closes Mozambique morning 20th inst.

Moulmein Route to Siam interrupted beyond British frontier.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY, NIGHT, MAY 17.

10 p.m.	81·3

WEDNESDAY, MAY 18.

6 a.m.	80·6
10 a.m.	84·2
2 p.m.	86·3
4 p.m.	86·0

H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF IDAR, who is a keen sportsman, has just distinguished himself by killing a tiger. News having been received that a tiger was doing mischief near Silcha, on the Bhiloda Road, some twenty miles from Idar, his Highness repaired to the spot, and gave the brute his quietus before six o'clock in the evening.

SENHOR JOSE JOAQUIM BORGES DE AZAVEDO ENNES, Judge of the High Court of Goa, arrived here by the mail steamer and proceeded to Goa on Tuesday morning. During his short stay in Bombay he was visited by some members of the Portuguese community, and a number of them accompanied him on board the steamer, where *vivas* were raised in honour of the distinguished Judge, who during the tenure of his late office as District Judge of Mapuça had made himself popular by taking a lead in the foundation of the "Bibliotheca Athaides."

THE Countess of Dufferin's Jubilee Fund now amounts to over a lakh-and-a-half.

SUCH progress has been made with the preliminaries for the new Jubilee water-works at Jammu, that operations will shortly be commenced.

THE Ameer has issued a proclamation declaring all the Hotaks, Tarakhis, and other tribesmen who are in rebellion to be outlaws.

THE 1,200 men enrolled in the Burma police will be sent to their new duty next month, of the total number 450 men belong to Bombay.

PLANS and estimates for the Madras and Paumben Branch of the South Indian Railway have been submitted to the Government of Madras for approval.

THE annual cost to the State of the ecclesiastical establishment at Pondicherry is only 25,000 francs. No very large saving will, therefore, be effected by the disestablishment of the Roman Catholic Church.

AN address from the Municipality and residents of Simla is now being signed for presentation to the Queen on her Majesty's Jubilee in England.

COMMENTING on the action of the Bombay Government in dealing with the cruelty inflicted on the *dak* ponies between Poona and Mahableshwar by ignorant Jehus and unthinking fares, the Allahabad paper suggests that what Lord Reay has done the Central Provinces Government might very well do. "The state of the ponies of the tonga service up to Pachmarhi was until quite recently, and we have no reason to believe it has improved, a disgrace to civilisation. Anywhere else people would long ago have discovered that it was worth while in their own interests, for the enjoyment of a charming drive, to discourage the employment of unfortunate beasts wincing and jibbing from the soreness of a hundred galls."

THE quantity of tea exported from China and Japan to Great Britain from the commencement of the season to the 22nd of April was 149,516,600 lbs., as compared with 147,258,663 lbs. The exports to the United States and Canada during the same period were 90,761,972 lbs. as compared with 82,004,577 lbs.

THE question of judicial etiquette has recently occupied the attention of the High Court Bench at Allahabad. It arose in this way. A murder case was being heard. The two judges who tried the case differed as to the guilt of one of the prisoners. In this case the law provides for reference to a third Judge whose opinion is decisive. But the counsel for the defence at this stage unearthed a judgment of Mr. Justice Mahmood, in which that learned Judge had laid it down that in the case of a capital conviction "judicial etiquette" or custom prescribed that the Judge who was in favour of condemnation should surrender his opinion to his colleague and join him in an acquittal without a vote. The arguments of Mr. Mahmood for this view are that, if it comes to a division of opinion, the accused is entitled to the benefit of the doubt which may be presumed to exist, as he is in the case of a dissentient jury; and we do not know but that a good deal might be said from this point of view. None the less he was making law in enunciating this rule or practice, and the present Bench refused distinctly to be bound by it. Both the Chief Justice, who was for conviction, and Mr. Justice Brodhurst, who was for acquittal, joined in repudiating Mr. Mahmood's new found rule of judicial etiquette.

THE hearing of the Bardwan adoption case was resumed at the Board of Revenue on Saturday, before Messrs. Halliday and Beames, when the whole of the day was occupied by Mr. Woodroffe in discussing the question of the law of adoption as applicable to the Bardwan Raj family. He stated that the terms proposed by Lala Bun Behary regarding the adoption of his son were rather unusual, and then he read the opinions of some barristers in Calcutta against the legality of such adoption. Next he quoted some extracts from the Panjab records to prove that, in the absence of any special family arrangement, there was no general law which enabled the sons of daughters or sisters to be adopted. He next read certain paragraphs from the wills of the two last Maharajas of Bardwan, Matab Chand and Aftab Chand, and made some remarks upon them. He further said that Aftab Chand, when adopted by Matab Chand, was an only and eldest son, yet, as certain pleaders advised that the adoption was invalid, he made a will for the purpose of confirming it. The opinions of some Lahore Pundits were then put in, and Mr. Woodroffe argued that all the previous adoptions made by the Maharaja's family were invalid, and that the Bardwan Khettries were nothing better than outcasts. Finally, a letter from Maharani Surnomoyi to the Dowager Maharani on the question of adoption was put in, when Mr. Evans, for the Maharani, remarked that the pleaders of both these ladies were the same persons.

THERE does not seem much chance of the batteries of Horse and Field Artillery in India receiving the new breech-loading gun for many months to come, as trials are still proceeding with the gun in England. The difficulty is understood to be mainly with regard to the carriage, which has to combine great strength with lightness. The shooting of the gun itself is wonderfully good, surpassing, indeed, that of any field piece in use by other Powers. Perhaps the batteries which come out in next season's relief may bring the new breech-loader with them. A good story reaches an up-country paper regarding the breaking up for the Horse Artillery batteries in England. Their highly-trained horses were distributed in *threes* to various Infantry regiments with a view to forming the nucleus of regimental transport trains! The attention of the War Office had been called to the deficiency of transport, and in their wisdom they hit upon this splendid plan of "organising nuclei." India might send them some "ferocious dhoolies" in order to make the farce complete, or perhaps a camel or two for the British soldier to learn how to master the full mysteries of transport.

THE total value of the trade by land of British India with foreign countries for the nine months ended the 31st of December last, as compared with that for the same period of the year 1885, shows a considerable increase, the totals being respectively Rs. 9,60,97,543, as against Rs. 8,81,49,881. This was entirely in the value of exports, for there was a decrease of very nearly eight lakhs in that of imports. The countries in which there has been a falling-off in imports were Lus Beyla, "Trans-frontier by by rail," Ladakh, Upper Burma, Karenne, Zimme, and Siam, but there was a satisfactory increase in the imports from Khelat, Kandahar, Sewastan, Kabul, Bajour, Kashmir, and Tibet. The largest increase, however, was from Nipal, amounting to upwards of 25 lakhs. The increase in the export trade was general with the majority of the countries, those showing the largest being Khelat, "Trans-frontier by rail," Sewestan, Kabul, Bajour, Kashmir, Nipal, Sikkim, Upper Burma, the North Shan States and Zimme.

THE number of emigrants to Assam who arrived at Dhubri during the year 1886 was 18,059, while the importations in the previous year amounted to 18,043. This increase is by no means large, as 1,330 sirdars were sent out by the owners and managers of different gardens to recruit for emigrants, and as there was a large increase in the area of land under tea cultivation. The average annual decrease among the emigrant population in Assam is about 6,000, in addition to which a number of persons return home each year or settle in the province. The Commissioner of the Assam Valley Districts calculates that every garden sirdar sent out to recruit ought to bring back 20 persons. This would have given 26,600 emigrants, and it appears, therefore, that the emigration in 1886 was not up to the labour requirements of the province. It is worthy of notice that one sirdar took up a batch of coolies in search of employment who travelled at their own expense and provided their own food. The Deputy Commissioner considers that the system of free emigration is on the increase, but that it still requires supervision. He mentions a case in which a European went to Ranchi, recruited 80 persons, and took them to Assam without the intervention of any official inspector. He provided their food on board, and himself medically attended his coolies, and his saving in food and medical attendance on board the steamer was equal to Rs. 5 a head.

MILITARY NEWS.

SANCTION has been received to raise the new 37th Bengal Infantry Regiment.

MAJOR MAYNE, R. A., having proceeded on leave on the 12th instant, the command of the Allahabad Fort has devolved on Captain Cassan, R.A., from that date.

DURING the absence on privilege leave of Major W. G. C. Halkett, Captain J. W. Hogge, Brigade Major, officiates as Assistant Adjutant-General, Allahabad Division.

ONE of the heroes of Rorke's Drift has passed away in South Africa. Assistant Commissary-General J. L. Dalton, V.C., died at Port Elizabeth on the 7th April. Mr. Dalton served as a private in the 85th Light Infantry from 1849 to 1862, when he joined the Commissariat Department and was discharged therefrom in 1871 with the pension of a sergeant-major and medal for long service and good conduct. When the Zulu war broke out, Mr. Dalton offered his services in the field, and was employed with the local rank of Assistant Commissary at Rorke's Drift, when that place was attacked and so successfully defended. He received the Victoria Cross, and his local rank was made permanent. His case is believed to be the only one in which a pensioner has been decorated with the Cross for valour.

JUBILEE CONGRATULATIONS FROM SANAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SANAND 17th MAY.

AN address of congratulation signed by the leading residents of this place was submitted to-day on behalf of the inhabitants of this Talooka to His Excellency Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay, to be forwarded to her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, so as to reach her on 20th June 1887 on the occasion of the celebration of her Jubilee in England. The address has been printed in gold on parchment paper, wrapped in kinkhab, and inclosed in a beautiful silver casket. Mr. Chotalal Harilal, Thakore of Ahmedabad, performed the task of going to Bombay at much personal inconvenience to have the address printed, and to buy a suitable casket for the purpose. The address is as follows:—

We, the undersigned residents of Sanand Taluka in the Ahmedabad Collectorate of the Bombay Presidency, beg, with feelings of profound veneration, to crave your noble Majesty's permission to convey to your generous Majesty our most humble, sincere, and heart-felt congratulations on behalf of over 75,000 souls of this Taluka, who have the greatest pride and happiness to be your most gracious Majesty's Indian subjects, on the occasion of the Jubilee of your Majesty's benign and beneficent reign of half a century, which is amidst an out-burst of thanksgivings to Almighty God, being celebrated this auspicious day, the 20th June 1887, in England, in the most grand style, and thus beg most dutifully to avail ourselves of this golden opportuity to express our sincere and deep feelings of profound loyalty to your generous-hearted Majesty, whose philanthropic reign has added much to the glory and prosperity of England by its acts of beneficence, too numerous to be discribed here, which is unrivalled for his administration of justice, and which has done so much for the emancepition, welfare, well-being, happiness, and prosperity of your Majesty's millions of subjects, and especially of those of this vast Dependancy, of various denominations, castes and creeds.

With due reverence we here beg leave to give utterance to the manifestations of felicitations and gratitude, the visits to this country of your Majesty's noble sons, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, heir-apparent to the British throne in 1875-76, and His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh in 1869-70, have occasioned, and especially the appointment of your Majesty's august son, His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught to the chief command of the Bombay Army, as His Highness's presence in our midst has been and will ever be a great boon to us, and also for having given us His Excellency Lord Reay, as Governor of this vast Dependency, who has by his kindness and liberality already won the hearts of the people, and whose government has, like that of Lord Ripon, been a blessing to us. Lastly, we beg with most dutiful and respectful reverence to conclude by fervently joining in the universal supplication to the Omniscient, that He in His mercy may long spare your Majesty and the whole Royal Family in the continuous enjoyment of sound health, joy, peace, prosperity and happiness, to govern the greatest and mightiest empire in the world, and thus witness the realization of unceasing veneration and affections of your Majesty's subjects in every part of the globe for a very long time to come. We beg with profound veneration to remain, your Most Gracious Majesty's most obedient, humble, loyal and devoted subjects.

THE FOREST COMMISSION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your principles are known to be popular and anti-forest, but I trust you will allow me, in the sanctuary of anonymity, to comment on your leader, and as much of the report as you publish. I have read most of the evidence, but have nothing else to go upon.

I stated in a former letter that the Forest Department (that is to say, the interests of the State) were distinguished from the fads, jealousies or ignorance of the temporary humans who govern or misgovern the State and its estates) was very insufficiently represented. And as it appears that the report is in favour of popular rights, and has had a sympathetic reception at the hands of Government, it is evident I was right. Certainly nothing better was to be expected of the origins of the Commission, which was begotten of clamorous intrigue, conceived of ignorant prejudice, and fostered by love of popularity.

Now for a little detail. What was the "wholesome liberty of the earlier regulations" from which such "damaging departures" have been made? You must know that in some districts now as bare as a bald head, it is within many memories that every holding had its trees, of infinitely more value to the owner and to the country than the damage of their shade. You may also find in your own report that when this "wholesome liberty" became popularly known, there was a rush for the spoil. Even mango trees were sold for a couple of rupees, when a few months' patience would have realised a great deal more from the sale of the fruit alone. You put it very prettily in comparing the "supply of agricultural and domestic necessities" with the "lawless denudation for export." As far as concerns Government forests, it would be more rational to talk of the "lawless denudation by local wants," and the "necessary supply of large towns which a *wholesome liberty* has enabled the neighbouring ryot to extinguish." No doubt the views of the Commission were predestined to prevail, and will prevail, until irretrievable damage is done. What more was to be expected, when officers of a Government department gravely enunciate the imbecile doctrine that the ryot should never allow a tree on his land, and equally solemn truism that if you manure your land and kill the weeds, you will have a better crop, or as good a crop with less trouble? *Dalhi*, on the very principle of *raji*, has been practised in the Ardennes from time immemorial, the destruction of weed-seeds being a principal object. It was reserved for a heaven-born seer to re-discover its *raison d'etre* in India. Better still, the grand discovery was made *ultra crepidam*. True, such ideas only emanate from a department which is perhaps (after missionary work) the biggest failure in India, because it tries to a "teach its grandmother" what she knows a good deal the most about. But none the less, the fact of such origin, aided by a favourable notice in the public press, is sufficient to shed a glamour over any hollow idiocy. There are perhaps few people in India who know that there actually exists in Belgium a law to prevent the extermination of trees on farms, &c., throughout the country.

The Commission next states that local requirements have ceased to be taken into account. In the first place, it is unfortunately *not true*. In the second, it *ought to be true*. My forests reach 1,000 square miles, more or less, and practically every acre of this, or 99 per cent., is available for local supply. But who are these local people whose wants are to be delicately considered? Are they not greedy harpies consuming and destroying State property to which their only claim is that they have not yet quite destroyed it? Have they ever moved a finger in the interests of preservation? Or done anything but help themselves, on the principle of devil take the hindmost, till there was none left?

If local wants are to be everything, Government had better look around. It won't have much time for blinking before it spots a taluka, perhaps a whole collectorate, without an acre of forest. It may even find that fifty years ago a quarter of the whole area was jungle. How does it proceed to meet the local wants? Does it lay out much money and labour on the purchase of land and creation of forest, to supply these precious local requirements? Not likely! It chuckles over the assessments, and sends the "poor ryot" to the devil for his "wants"! Now I beg to point out in all sadness that "local requirements" are at the least as real and living a bugbear in the one case as the other. There is absolutely but one difference. In the one case, the people have destroyed and possessed the State property, and confront Government with a *fait accompli*, a final argument. In the other, the State has woke up and caught them in the act, and has every right and need to put its foot down, and say, "thus far and no further." Besides, where are our "all very fine and large" free-trade principles? If Bombay is prepared to pay most, it has every right to the supply, and the State has every right to the money. And if the local wants are real and pressing, they may be trusted to take care of themselves. Many of these alleged local necessities are capable of extinction. There are talukas where there was the most urgent and pressing want of *rab*, not so very many years ago. But now the *rab* is not attainable, as fine rice as any in India is grown without it. Of course if we want popularity, by all means let us give away all that we ought to protect. But if we mean to do our duty to the nonentity called the State, we must take the trouble to learn the truth as we take physic; and we must be prepared to face inconvenience. My idea of statesmanship is to keep a people contented while conooding nothing to mere clamour. The period of ancient history which appears to be repeating itself in these modern times is, the decline of the Roman Empire. For Pretorians we have the populace (you would perhaps prefer me to call it "public opinion and the press"). It is not necessary to enquire who are the emperors, and in what places some of the European ones at least have taken refuge.

The Commission next recognise the "*general* rights" (sweet, kind Commission!) of the State, and are good enough to state that these are "*in theory* paramount" (alas, poor State!) As to Forest Laws being "written on men's skins," of course they are. So are the Excise and Salt Laws, so is the Land Revenue Code. Where does the State recognise the poor ryot's right to claim bread at a cheaper rate than that fixed by the law of supply and demand? Who is it that wrote the Forest Laws on men's skins? Of a truth it is the men themselves, in their improvidence and emulative greed. As you make your bed, so you must lie.

Next we come to "a liberal settlement of local claims * * * subject to reasonable and effective safeguards." These "safeguards" are apparently to consist of free lopping for the next ten years, and goodness knows how much longer. Who is going to devise these paper "safeguards"? If it is a Forest Officer, he will only do it on moral suasion, for there is hardly a forester in India but will agree with me that it would be better to hand over our forests at once to Nicholas himself, than engage in a long and bootless struggle against sanctioned popular invasions.

You consider the recommendations of the Commission to be you conceived in a "generous and withal cautious spirit," I admit the justice of your judgment. They are very generous of the State property, and very cautious of present trouble. There is one consolation at the bottom of the box. Privileges are money, even more than time is, and the more privileges are granted, the more Government may look to sources other than forests for revenue. Every branch lopped off a tree means so many pounds and ounces of timber less to the year's crop, and to succeeding crops, to say nothing of deterioration of capital and indirect losses.

There is one apparent difficulty from my point of view, viz., that the forest members have signed the report. I should in no case have done so, as it stands, had I been worthy of a place on the bench. But I have neither the wisdom of the serpent nor the gentleness of the sucking (*sic!*) dove. Our representatives no doubt had too much sense to engage in a struggle which could not possibly end to their advantage, and might possibly induce the enemy to raise his terms. They have acted wisely, being outnumbered two to one.

It is not worth while my entering into a detailed criticism of the report, as nothing I could say would alter matters. And if my language is free, you will please recollect that the side that is heavily outnumbered by the enemy must often fight the fiercer to come off with life. I have no personal grudges or grievances, and have written because my duty, to the State property I am trying to guard, bids me write. I have written strongly because it is our last hope. If the State Forests are to be deluged with privileges, we may as well say good-bye to them at once. A Commission, highly respectable, may talk about paper safeguards. The forester knows in his heart they are all bunkum. I have friends in harness (in the Pyrences, for instance) who used, in their young and foolish days, to free themselves thin because their forests were going visibly from bad to worse, and all their best efforts were checkmated by the existing rights. Now what is a right, but a continued privilege? I defy any man to say where the one ends and the other begins. The consent of the grantor, eh? And who is to guarantee that the grantor will have the nerve, and the power, to ever revoke a grant once made. Half the forest ruin in Europe has been caused by amiable grants of privileges by overlords whose necessities, or fears, or pressure of other business, have deterred them for ever from re-asserting their rights. And here are we starting on the very same course. *Facilis decensus Averni*. I wash my hands of the matter, and resign myself to play

"THE POLICEMAN IN THE FARCE."

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

AT the weekly meeting of the Town Council yesterday, there were present Mr. Dosabhoy Framji (Chairman), Dr. Waters, Captain Morland, Messrs. Javerilal Umiashankar, Ragunath Narayen Khote, Muncherji Nowroji Banaji and Dr. Cowasji Hormusji.

THE SURFACE DRAINAGE RESERVOIR.

On the motion of the Chairman, the Acting Municipal Commissioner was authorized by the Council to sanction the carrying out departmentally of the work of filling in a corner of the surface drainage reservoir on the Flats at a cost not exceeding Rs. 3,725 *plus* Rs. 572 for the cost of contingencies at 10 per cent., the charge to be debited to savings in Syed Usman's contract for surface drainage works.

A QUESTION OF HOUSE-CONNECTIONS.

A memorandum was submitted from the Acting Commissioner, forwarding certain correspondence regarding house-connections to mills and such other places, for an expression of the Town Council's and Corporation's opinions, as to whether the expense of house-connections to mills and trading concerns in the first drainage sanctioned should be borne by the Municipality, as well as in the case of private house-owners.

Mr. Khote referred to the resolution of the Corporation to the effect that all house-connections should be constructed by the Municipality, and not entrusted to private *maistries*, who might not do the work to satisfaction.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji and Mr. Javerilal agreed with the last speaker, and urged that no distinction should be made between mills and other buildings.

It was ultimately resolved by the Council to refer the Commissioner to a certain resolution of the Corporation by which he could take the opinion of the Corporation on the question raised.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE JAFFER SULLIMAN DISPENSARY.

The Council further considered the following resolution of the Corporation, dated 22nd April 1887. "That, as Government took charge of the Jaffer Sullimun Dispensary for Women and Children, from the 1st April 1887, from the Committee of the Medical Women for India Fund, and as the Corporation's grant made on 3rd April 1884 was 'for three years in all,' the Municipal contribution of Rs. 500 a month towards cost of the institution should now cease. That the Town Council be requested to abstain from sanctioning any further payment on account of the dispensary accordingly." The following is the opinion of the solicitors on the subject:—"We are of opinion that the Resolution of the Corporation, dated 22nd ultimo, must be inoperative, and that the Budget grant in question can only properly be suspended or put a stop to during the current year by the Town Council, and under circumstances of necessity, and further that, unless and until so suspended or put a stop to, it would not be legal for the Town Council to abstain from sanctioning further payments."

Dr. Cowasji said that the Town Council should now suspend their monthly payment of Rs. 500 to the Jaffer Suleman Dispensary. The grant was originally made for three years to the committee for giving medical aid to the women of this country. The period of three years having already expired, and the committee to which the grant was made having ceased to exist, there was no reason whatever for continuing the grant. In the last Municipal budget the grant was introduced under the mistaken impression that the period of three years had not yet expired.

The Chairman said that the word "necessity," which the solicitors had used, must be understood to mean a want of funds. So long as the Corporation could not plead such indigence, no necessity could be said to have arisen for suspending the grant, although it might have been entered in the budget under a mistake.

Dr. Waters thought the difficulty could be got over by continuing the contribution this year and then stopping it, if they chose. He said this, apart from what his own opinion might be as to the desirability of making the contribution in the present case.

It was then resolved to inform the Corporation that the solicitors to the Corporation, to whom the question had been referred, were of opinion that the resolution passed by them was inoperative, and that the budget grant in question could only be properly suspended or put a stop to during the current year by the Town Council, and under circumstances of necessity. That unless and until so suspended or put a stop to, it would not be legal for the Town Council to abstain from sanctioning further payments, and that the Town Council were, therefore, of opinion that it did not see its way to discontinue any further payment on account of the dispensary during the current year.

The Council then adjourned.

THE INCRIMINATED LETTER.

THE London correspondent of the *Birmingham Post* writes:—The dispute which raged so violently at the beginning of the week as to the authenticity of the letter on the Phœnix Park murders, attributed by the *Times* to Mr. Parnell, begins to hang fire. On Monday, the day of its publication, and before it could be closely scrutinised, the opinion was very general that the letter might be genuine; to-day, after ample opportunity has been given for considering it, the opinion is almost equally general that it is a fabrication. No one dreams that the editor of the *Times* was mad enough or wicked enough to publish a forged document, knowing it to have been forged; but the appetite for hoaxes which that gentleman has displayed has been so marked that it is believed that some clever person, knowing how eager the *Times* has been to blacken the character of Mr. Parnell, sold to Printing House-square a document which the Irish leader never saw or dreamt of. Those who know Mr. Parnell best—not only members of his own party, but other politicians who have been brought into close contact with him—are unanimous in considering that the evidence to be derived from the letter itself, irrespective of the signature, is conclusive against the idea that he dictated it. Apart from the peculiarities of the handwriting, it is improbable that a man would have referred to the terrible deed in the Park as 'murder,' if he were writing to a person who was accessory to the crime, excusing his public denunciation of it. Nor would he have invited a person who, according to the theory of the *Times*, had procured the perpetration of the murder, to write to him on the subject 'to the House of Commons' at the time when the correspondence of the Irish members was systematically Grahamised in the post by the agents of the House Office. Mr. Netherclift's impression as an expert, on seeing the *fac simile* of the document, that the signature at the top of the fourth page was written before the letter on the first page, and that it was found necessary to exercise ingenuity to get in the last four lines, in order not to go over leaf, the signature being there, is borne out on a careful inspection, though it is not obvious at the first glance to the casual eye.

THE FIRST CLAUSE OF THE CRIMES BILL.

THE following is the first clause of the Crimes Bill, which was passed in Committee of the House of Commons on Tuesday night:—

1. Inquiry by order of Attorney-General.—(1) where the Attorney-General for Ireland believes that any offence to which this section applies has been committed in a proclaimed district, he may direct a resident magistrate to hold an inquiry under this section, and thereupon such resident magistrate may, although no person may be charged before him with the commission of such crime, sit at a police-court or petty sessional court-house, or police station, and examine on oath concerning such offence any witness appearing before him, and may take the deposition of such witness and, if he see cause may bind such witness by recognisance to appear and give evidence at the next petty sessions, or when called upon within three months from the date of such recognizance.

(2) The enactments relating to the compelling of the attendance of a witness before a justice, and to a witness attending before a justice and required to give evidence concerning the matter of an information or complaint for an indictable offence, shall apply for the purposes of this section as if they were re-enacted herein and in terms made applicable thereto.

(3) A witness examined under this section shall not be excused from answering any question on the ground that the answer thereto may criminate, or tend to criminate, himself; but any statement made by any person in answer to any question put to him on any examination under this section shall not, except in the case of an indictment or other criminal proceeding for perjury, be admissible in evidence against him in any proceeding, civil or criminal.

(4) A magistrate who conducts the examination under this section of a person concerning any offence shall not, if such offence is punishable on summary conviction, take part in the hearing and determination of a charge for that offence; and shall not, if such offence is an indictable offence, take part in the committing for trial of such person for such offence.

(5) The offences to which this section applies are any felony and misdemeanour and any offence punishable under this Act.

THE JUBILEE NAVAL REVIEW.

IN the course of his recent speech at the St. George's Club, the Secretary to the Admiralty congratulated his listeners upon the fact that the present year is to be signalised, not only by the adoption on the part of the Colonies of a scheme of defence against maritime attack, but also by the holding of a grand naval review, and of subsequent naval manœuvres, which he hoped will clearly demonstrate that the war fleet of Great Britain is really an efficient fighting machine. The review, as has already been announced will be held at Spithead, in presence of the Queen on Saturday, July 23. It will be immediately followed by the manœuvres. No official programme has yet been published even to the officers who will conduct them; but the Intelligence Department of the Admiralty has drawn up a scheme the main lines of which will no doubt be followed out during the six weeks succeeding the Spithead Review. It should first be explained that nearly thirty ironclads, fifteen or twenty large cruisers, sixty gunboats, and eighty torpedo boats are expected to take part in the Review. The ironclads will include the following:—Conqueror, Collingwood, Black Prince, Edinburgh, Imperieuse, Inflexible, Warspite, Agincourt, Ajax, Belleisle, Devastation, Hercules, Hottspur, Invincible, Iron Duke, Minotaur, Monarch, Penelope, Rupert, Shannon, Sultan, Cyclops, Glatton, Gorgon, Hecate, and Hydra; and among the other large vessels will be the Active, Calypso, Rover, Volage, Amphion, Mercury, Mersey, and Arethusa. After the Review this great armada will split up into two portions. One portion, consisting of about one-third of the strength of the whole, probably under Vice-Admirals Sir. W. N. W. Hewett V. C. and J. K. E. Baird, will be detached and will proceed southwards, possibly as far as a Spanish port. The other portion, under Admiral Sir G. T. Phipps Hornby and the Port Admirals of Portsmouth, Devonport, and Queenstown, will then be distributed along the south-coasts of England and Ireland and in the Channel. This force will include all the torpedo, boats, and all the coast defence vessels. After the lapse of a few days, a period of imaginary warfare will follow. Admiral Hewett, ignorant of what during his absence may have been done to frustrate him, will come from the southward as the enemy; and, aided by a squadron of fast cruisers which will probably be placed under the orders of Captain Markham, will endeavour to do one or all of the following things, viz.: (1) hoodwink Admiral Hornby and his defence, and gain an entrance to the Irish Sea, in which case Liverpool, Belfast, Bristol, and Glasgow will lie at his mercy; (2) enter the Channel unobserved, and so make his way eastwards until, having made the Downs, he will be supposed to have the Thames open to him; (3) seize the Channel, and theoretically put an end to all British mercantile traffic therein; (4) enter any harbour between Blackrod Bay, in the north-west of Ireland and the South Foreland, and there maintain himself long enough to enable him to land a large invading force from the transports which he will be supposed to have with him.

This is an excellent programme, and, if properly carried out, will be only less experimentally valuable than six weeks of actual naval warfare. It has been absolutely decided that no torpedo boats are to accompany the attacking fleet which will therefore, so far as these quick craft are concerned, be at a grave disadvantage. But it now seems to be generally recognised that torpedo boats are useless save for coast and harbour defence; and it is right that they should be allowed a fair opportunity of showing their usefulness in that direction. Sir William Hewett may, however, have with him the torpedo-cruiser Archer and the torpedo-gunboat Rattlesnake. Admiral Hornby's flagship will probably be the Inflexible. Admiral Hewett is expected to fly his flag in the Minotaur or the Warspite; and Admiral Baird's flag will probably remain on board the Hercules. Sir Geoffrey Hornby's functions will be mainly those of chief umpire. To the remaining five admirals will be left the initiation and conduct of operations, which it is hoped may be carried out as much as possible under such conditions as would exist during a state of hostilities between Great Britain and, say, a combination of Continental Powers.

THE LANGWORTHY MARRIAGE.

ONE of the great journalistic sensations in London at the present moment is the publication in the *Pall Mall Gazette* of a true story entitled the "Langworthy Marriage." Most people are familiar with the "Queer Stories" from *Truth* which have always been supposed to have an element of truth in them. Mr. Stead, however, has commenced to publish queer stories from a actual life, giving the names of the parties and all particulars. The story called the "Langworthy Marriage" deals with the delinquencies of a member of a well-known Lancashire commercial family. The "Langworthy Marriage" is only one of a series of "Strange True Stories." Mr. Stead, in announcing that the stories will be continued, says they will differ from the ordinary feuilleton in being fact, not fiction. The "heroes and heroines will not only be real living men and women of to-day, but they will be named and described with the same simplicity and directness that would be used if the whole story were being told in court by counsel."

Edward Martin Langworthy was married twice, but the *Pall Mall* concerns itself solely with the second marriage or marriages, for it was a double one, and is now in a partial state of dissolution—the *decree nisi* never having been made absolute.

The Langworthys of Pendleton Cotton Mills, Salford were well-known cotton spinners when the Queen began to reign. The Brothers Langworthy, cotton spinners, enjoyed no small repute in Lancashire in their time, and to this day the widow of Edward Riley Langworthy, the millionaire Mexican trader, keeps up considerable state in Victoria Park, Manchester. It was this Langworthy who, as mayor of Manchester in 1848-50, co-operated with Mr. Brotherton, M.P., in establishing the free library in that city. Edward Martin Langworthy, of this narrative, was nephew of the Mexican, from whom he inherited, when he was twenty-one, the handsome fortune of £100,000, which, however, was said not to be a tithe of the actual fortune of his uncle. Edward Martin Langworthy inherited another fortune of £50,000 under his father's will, but these sums, handsome as they seem to others, were reputed but trifles compared with the wealth that was said to be awaiting him on the death of his mother and aunt. He was the only son of George Langworthy, and he has one sister, Florence. After passing through Eton he went to Oxford, and when his University career was complete he ate his dinners at the Inner Temple, and was duly called to the bar in 1876 or 1878. Mr. Langworthy, therefore, is a briefless barrister-at-law, no doubt, but none the less for that familiar with the laws of his country, and a member of that honourable profession, a Templar of our pr

some, and was dubbed "a meddling old fool" for his pains. It was not, however, until the yacht called at St. Catherina that his conduct lost all trace of humanity. Mrs. Langworthy consulted the English Consul's wife concerning her health. When Mr. Langworthy heard of it he exclaimed, "Good God, you've ruined me! You shall never go ashore again." He was as good as his word. After that time he treated her brutally—so brutally, indeed, that it is difficult to account for his conduct on any other hypothesis than that of a desire to rid himself of an incumbrance by driving her insane, if not of actually ending her life. It was on April 26, that he quarrelled with her at St. Catherina.

THE crisis came a few days later, when he flung her off. "Did you believe in that marriage?" he asked. "It was only an empty form. I would have gone through no other with you." "But the certificate?" "Not worth the paper it was written on. The clergyman was a d—n sham. He took from her the rings, visiting cards, letters, and jewels—everything in fact that afforded any evidence of the marriage—and she and her sister, who had accompanied them to South America, were removed from the Meteor, and placed on a "dirty miserable French ship, which had lost its deckhouse, and was still undergoing repair," to be taken to England.

It was a squalid dogbole of a cabin where they found themselves, but they were far better off than on board Mr. Langworthy's floating palace. For the captain was a humane man. He nursed Mrs. Langworthy with the tenderness of a woman, and on the sixth day she had recovered sufficiently to leave her berth. She crept to her box, where Mr. Langworthy had told her she would find the baby clothes for her child—and his. She opened it. All that was inside was ten yards of coarse white calico and six yards of red flannel.

When she saw that, for the first time her love for her husband wavered and fled. As she simply says, "Then I hated Mr. Langworthy."

A long campaign of litigation commenced on Mrs Langworthy's arrival in London. First of all she consulted the celebrated lawyer, Mr. George Lewis.

It is one of the most striking of contemporary paradoxes that the shrewdest and most experienced lawyer who ever practised at the Old Bailey, or in the Divorce Court, should have a face which but for the absence of meditative tranquillity resembles the picture of a saint. Satan's invisible world, so far as it exists in the secret places of this great Babylon, is all unveiled before those quick, piercing eyes, which see everything, from the secret intrigue of the palace to the obscene orgies of our pothouse Sodoms; but he is neither sour nor cynical. A frank, sympathetic, cheery soul; his office in Ely-place is surrounded by bright and pleasant associations to many a hard-pressed man and despairing woman, and thither, therefore, it is no wonder Mrs. Langworthy turned her steps as soon as she arrived.

Mr. Lewis received her courteously, and listened with sympathy as she rapidly rehearsed her adventures But Mr. Langworthy was already his client, and he could therefore only express his sorrow, and hope her trouble would soon be over. Leaving Mr. Lewis's office, Mrs. Langworthy sought out another lawyer, and her good genius guided her to step to the offices of Messrs. Lumley and Lumley, who took up her case and began proceedings at once for restitution of conjugal rights. Meanwhile Mrs. Langworthy returned to Ireland to await in her father's house the birth of her baby. The demand for the restitution of conjugal rights was received by Mr. Elward Langworthy in South America, His method of reply was characteristic :—

BELLA VISTA, AUGUST 24, 1883.

As you have distinctly disobeyed my instructions under which alone I promised to make you an allowance of £240 a year, from this day forth I abandon you utterly. *Should you have a child, as I should be sorry it should ever assist you in maintaining your family by prostitution*, I will pay for its education by respectable people, and Mr. S——is authorized by me to carry out my wishes in this respect. As I gather from a letter I have received from Buenos Ayres that you have employed a solicitor to commence proceedings against me for seduction, and that he is anxious to obtain my address, you may inform him that I am domiciled in Paraguay, and that my lawyer, Dr. Jose Maria Rosa, who is both Judge and Advocate, will speedily dispose of any case he may bring into Court.—I am, yours, &c., E. M. LANGWORTHY.

Miss Mildred Long.

P. S.—This letter is enclosed to Mr. S——.

This epistle was never sent to Mrs. Langworthy, but was entrusted to the safe-keeping of Messrs Bircham, the family solicitors of the Langworthys who relieved Mr. George Lewis from the duty of screening Mr. Langworthy. The instructions to which he referred were contained in a letter which he wrote to her when he cast her off. The following diary shows the various steps that were taken in the legal campaign for the restitution of conjugal rights :—

July 4, 1883.—Petition filed for restitution of conjugal rights. Alimony refused, because of the lie in Mr. Langworthy's letter of May, 1883.

July 10, 1883.—Summons to return to cohabitation posted to Mr. Langworthy.

August 24, 1883.—Mr. Langworthy receives letter, and writes the infamous letter not delivered, lest it proved refusal to return to cohabitation. Persistent silence.

December 21, 1883.—Citation issued to appear in six weeks after service.

1884 :

February 4.—Citation served.

March 4.—Mr. Langworthy arrives in London and instructs Messrs. Bircham to defend the action.

March 24.—Messrs. Bircham take out notice for time in common form for one month.

March 31.—Messrs. Bircham's representative applies to the Registrar for three months' or more delay, as Mr. Langworthy was abroad, and it was impossible to obtain his instructions.

April 5.—Mr. Langworthy discovered at De Keyser's Hotel by his wife.

April 7.—Messrs. Bircham's representative renews application for time, owing to Mr. Langworthy's being so far away. Affidavit produced showing him to be in London. Registrar orders answer to be entered that day.

April 7.—Messrs. Bircham enter a protest, alleging Mr. Langworthy was not domiciled in the jurisdiction.

May 13.—Messrs. Lumley reply traversing this protest.

May 26.—Registrar decides against Mr. Langworthy and orders him to enter an absolute appearance in two days and file his answer in ten.

June 11.—Messrs. Bircham file their answer.

June 23.—Mr. Groves swears an affidavit that Mr. Langworthy had instructed him in March that no form or ceremony, or pretended form or ceremony of marriage had ever been gone through.

June 30.—Registrar orders Mrs. Langworthy to file particulars of marriage.

July 24.—Alimony refused on account of Mr. Langworthy's lie in the affidavit.

September 30.—Particulars filed.

October.—Affidavit by Mr. Groves stating Mr. Langworthy denied having ever addressed Mrs. Langworthy as his wife.

December 5.—Affidavit by Mr. Groves demanding postponement for Mr. Langworthy's affidavit, which never arrives.

1885 :

February 10.—Interrogatories administered to Mrs. Langworthy by Messrs. Bircham.

March 16.—Dr. Potts examined on oath, proving the marriage in fact.

June 20.—Case comes on befors Sir James Hannen.

July 7.—Decree nisi pronounced.

August 14.—Alimony granted £1,200 per annum.

1886 :

February 10.—Application to have rule made absolute refused by Mr. Justice Butt.

March 3.—Case carried to Court of Appeal.

The Court which sat to adjudicate on Mr. Langworthy's appeal met on March 3, and was composed of Lords Justices Cotton, Bowen, and Fry. Mr. Inderwick with whom was Mr. Middleton, relying upon a ruling which he contended governed the case, contended that the law left no discretion, and that the decree must be made absolute. Mr. Bayford, with whom was Mr. Rose Innes, made a brief reply, and then Lord Justice Cotton gave judgment against Mr. Langworthy. The Judge, he said, had a discretion which he had a right to exercise. The decree nisi only meant that no decree should be made absolute for at least six months, but the Judge had power to postpone the making it absolute as long as he saw fit in his discretion. Lord Justice Bowen concurred. Making the decree absolute was not a mere form, and until then the Court retained its control over all the proceedings. Lord Justice Fry concurred. The appeal therefore was dismissed. The decree nisi was not made absolute then. It has not been made absolute since. It will never be made absolute until alimony and costs are paid and maintenance provided for the child.

IN the number of the *Pall Mall Gazette* which came out by the last Mail, the following announcement appears :—

The incredulity which at first prevailed as to the possibility that wrongs such as those inflicted upon Mrs. Langworthy could remain unredressed, has given way to righteous indignation and a determination that steps shall at once be taken to vindicate her just claims, and to compel her husband to submit to the decrees of the High Court of Justice, which hitherto he has treated with contempt almost passing belief. A small but influential committee of men of high standing in the legal profession and others is in course of formation, which will undertake to raise a fund to enable Mrs. Langworthy to prosecute her claims in the Courts of the Argentine Republic, or to take such other steps as may seem expedient to secure justice and enforce the law. The publication of the strange, but too true story of the Langworthy Marriage, was undertaken with this end in view, after a careful and prolonged consideration of the whole question had led to the conclusion that only by placing the whole dismal and shameful story before the public was there the slightest chance of securing effective redress for a crying wrong. We expect to be able to publish in a day or two the names of the Langworthy committee, and in the meantime we shall gladly acknowledge any subscriptions that may be sent us for transmission to the trustees. Cheques should be crossed and made payable to the treasurer of the Langworthy Fund.

UNPUBLISHED LETTERS OF THACKERAY.

SOME more unpublished letters of Thackeray are printed in the May number of *Scribner's Monthly*. They were all written in 1849. In one Thackeray tells how he got an idea which helped him to a "good chapter" in Pendennis. He writes:—

Is it pouring with rain at Park Lodge, and the most dismal, wretched, cat-and-dog day ever seen? O! it's gloomy as 18, Young-street! I have been labouring all day—drawing, that is and doing my plates, till my fingers are ready to drop off for weariness. But they must not stop for yet a little while, and until I have said how do you do to my dear lady and the young folks at Southampton. I hardly had time to know I was gone, and that happy fortnight was over, till this morning. At the train, whom do you think I found? Miss G—who says she is Blanche Amory, and I think she is Blanche Amory; amiable at times, amusing, clever, and depraved. We talked and persiflated all the way to London, and the idea of her will help me to a good chapter, in which I will make Pendennis and Blanche play at being in love, such a wicked, false, humbugging London love as two *blase* London people might act, and half deceive themselves that they were in earnest. That will complete the cycle of Mr. Pen's worldly experiences, and then we will make, or try and make, a good man of him. Oh! me, we are wicked worldlings most of us, may God better us and cleanse us!

I wonder whether ever again I shall have such a happy peaceful fortnight as that last! How sunshiny the landscape remains in my mind, I hope for always; and the smiles of dear children.

Later, Thackeray wrote as follows regarding a dinner at Spencer Cowper's, "the man who used to be called the fortunate youth some few years back when £10,000, or perhaps £20,000 a year was suddenly left him by a distant relative, and when he was without a guinea in the world" :—

It was a Sybaritic repast, in a magnificent apartment, and we were all of us young voluptuaries of fashion. There were portraits of Louis Quatorze ladies round the room (I was going to say *salle a manger*, but room after all is as good a word). We sat in the comfortablest arm-chairs, and valets went round every instant filling our glasses with the most exquisite liquors. The glasses were as big as at Kingelake's dinner—do you remember Kinglake's feast, ma'am? Then we adjourned into wadded drawing-rooms, all over sofas and lighted with a hundred candles, where smoking was practised, and we enjoyed a pleasant and lively conversation, carried on in the 2 languages of which we young dogs are perfect masters. As I came away at midnight I saw C's carriage-lamps blazing in the courtyard, keeping watch until the fortunate youth should come out to pay a visit to some Becky no doubt. The young men were clever, very frank and gentlemenlike; one, rather well-read; quite as pleasant companions as one deserves to meet, and as for your humble servant, he saw a chapter or two of Pendennis in some of them.

While living at Brighton he wrote :—

Why is a day's Brighton the best of doctors? I don't mean this for a riddle, but I got up hungry, and have been yawning in the sun like a fat *lazzarone*, with great happiness all day. I have got a window with a magnificent prospect, a fresh sea breeze blowing in, such a blue sea yonder as can scarcely be seen by the Naples or the Mediterranean blue; and have passed the main part of the morning reading. O! such a stupid book, Fanny Harvey, the new *intime* novel of the season, as good as Miss Austen's people say. In two hours I am engaged to dinner in London. Well, I have broken with that place, thank Heaven! for a little, and shall only go back to do my places and to come away. Whither to go? I have a fancy that Ryde, in the Isle of Wight, would be as nice a place as any for idling, for sketching, for dawdling, and getting health; but the Reverend Mr. Brookfield must determine this for me, and I look to see him here in a day or two..... I wish they had called me sooner to dinner; there's only one man staying at this house, and he asked me at breakfast in a piteous tone, to let him dine with me. If we were two, he said, the members of the club would allow us a joint,—as if this luxury would tempt the voluptuary who pens these lines. He has come down here suffering from indigestion, and with a fatal dying look, which I have seen in one or two people before; he rushed wildly upon the joint and devoured it with famished eagerness. He said he had been curate of St. James's, Westminster; whereupon I asked if he knew my friend Brookfield. "My successor," says he, "a very able man, very good fellow, married a very nice woman." Upon my word he said all this, and of course it was not my business to contradict him. He said, no, didn't say but the waiter said, without my asking, that his name was Mr. Palmer; and then he asking if Brookfield had any children so I said I believed not, and began to ask about his own children. How queer it seemed to be talking in this way, and what 21d. incidents to tell; but there are no others; no body is here.

Continuing, he tells how, after dinner and a drive on the sea-shore, he sat down to an evening's reading, and fell asleep. "It is always so," he says, "with my good intentions." He awoke about dawn, and "found it was quite time to go to bed." He thought such solitude and idleness both cheerful and wholesome, saying :—

I've a mind to stay on here, and begin to hope I shall write a stronger number of Pendennis than some of the last ones have been. The Clevedon plan was abandoned before I came away; some place in South Wales, I forget what, was fixed upon by the old folks. I would go with them, but one has neither the advantage of society nor of being alone, and it is best to follow my own ways. What a flood of egotism is being poured out on you! Well, I do think of some other people in the world besides myself.

In another letter he says :—

Have you read Dickens? O! it is charming! brave Dickens! It has some of his very prettiest touches—those inimitable Dickens touches which make such a great man of him; and the reading of the book has done another author a great deal of good. In the first place it pleases the other author to see that Dickens, who has long left off alluding to the A.'s works, has been copying the O. A., and greatly simplifying his style, and overcoming the use of fine words. By this the public will be the gainer and "David Copperfield" will be improved by taking a lesson from *Vanity Fair*. Secondly, it has put me upon my metal; for ah! Madame, all the metal was out of me and I have been dreadfully and curiously cast down this month past. I say secondly, it has put me on my metal and made me feel I must do something; that I have fame and name and family to support.

He continues :—

I have just come away from a dismal sight; Gore House full of mobs looking at the furniture. Foul Jews; odious bombazine women who drove up in mysterious flys which they had hired, the wretches, to be fine, so as to come in state to a fashionable lounge; brutes keeping their hats on in the kind old drawing-room—I longed to knock some of them off, and say, "Sir, be civil in a lady's room."... There was one of the servants there, not a powdered one, but a butler, *what dyoucall it*. My heart melted towards him, and I gave him a pound. Ah! it was a strange, sad picture of *Vanity Fair*. My mind is all boiling up with it; indeed it is in a queer state.... I give my best remembrances to all at Clevedon Court.

A "peace offering" from Adelaide Proctor—a most elegant velvet purse embroidered with his initials and forget-me-nots on the other side—had to be answered "in a witty manner;" but instead of thanking her much, he "only discoursed about old age, disappointment, death, and melancholy." Some time after this he became ill and went to Brighton, where he wrote :—

I have been sitting on the chain-pier in a Bath chair for two hours, and feel greatly invigorated and pleasantly tired by the wholesome sea-breeze. Shall I be asleep in two minutes, I wonder? I think I will try I think snoring is better than writing. Come, let us try a little doze; a comfortable little doze of a quarter of an hour . . . . I found acquaintances on the pier too, and my chair anchored alongside of that of a very interesting nice little woman, Mrs. Whitmore, so that there was more talkee-talkee. Well, I won't go on writing any more about my ailments and dozes and fatigues; but sick folks are abominably selfish; sick men, that is.

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INDIAN VIEW OF LONDON.

A NATIVE who has recently visited London gives the following account of his experiences in the *Tribune*, an up country paper :—

The shops of London were my chief attraction. I was, therefore, a constant visitor of the biggest shops. The well-known shop of William Whitely, who is a universal provider, was not very far from my house, and I was there very often. Oh! what a shop! It is a small town. The shop keeps a religious regard for its name, and does really provide every imaginable article in existence. You can get yourself clothed as well as photographed; you can have a hearty dinner as well as a cup of tea, or coffee or a peg of wine. You can buy living animals, birds and fishes as well as meat of every sort. You can get your dirty clothes washed as well as get yourself shaved. You can have vegetables, flowers and flower-pots and what not. Sparkling jewellery; silks and velvets of the richest colours; splendid dresses, the materials brought from every quarter of the world; most inviting delicacies; vases, dishes, goblets, &c., of varnished gold and silver, wrought into every exquisite form imaginable; and Chinese shawls and golden stuffs of India succeed each other in rich and glittering profusion. Such things, as gun, sword, pistols and other patent engines of destruction, drugs for the sick, and coffins for the dead, are not wanting. In short, Mr. Whitely is a jeweller, tailor, linen-draper, barber, washerman, butcher, public house keeper, photographer, carpenter, mason, coolie, apothecary, chemist, baker, cobbler, undertaker, watch and clock maker, &c, &c.,—all rolled into one. This shop is admirably managed and divided into different apartments; each department containing goods of one description. It is always crowded and crammed in every corner. In the night it is illuminated by electric light and looks doubly splendid.

The next thing you may ask me, how London looks at night. You walk in noisy, bustling and crowded streets, lighted by long double rows of gass lamps brightly burning, dotted here and there with electric lamps shedding their light from some hotel, theatre or splendid shop, and illuminated besides by the brilliant flood of light that streams from the windows of the shops. Streams of people, apparently without any end or aim, pour on and on jostling each other in the crowd and hurrying forward, while vehicles of all shapes and makes, mingled up together in one moving mass like running water, lend their ceaseless roar to swell the noise and tumult.

Here and there you see people rushing into the theatres and other places of amusement. Numbers of women in daunting garbs and painted faces are seen walking up and down in ones and twos and throwing licentious glances at the passersby. They come to lose an hour amidst the haunts of pleasure and vice and to court the crime by which alone they live. The whole town seems to be a seat of mirth, jollity and festivity.

I cannot finish the description of street scenes, unless I say something about the huge and shapely omnibuses rattling and thundering down the stony streets. These London omnibus is a wonder in itself. Away—away it roolls along, stoppinz occasionally at the gates of some respectable public house, were the conductor can speedily fill his omnibus without the usual exercise of the lungs or the gymnastic movements of the arm. Persons of both sexes—old and young, poor and rich—are invariably mixed up together in the London omnibus. The moment a person makes a sign the omnibus stops, and the conductor stretches out his hand to help the passenger in. When I got into an omnibus for the first time, I was struck by a notice affixed in it. The notice ran as follows: "Beware of pick-pockets; a person wearing a golden chain and watch was caught in pick-pocketing."

The rage for advertising has no bounds in London. They deface every inch of space to which access can be had with advertisements; they cover the Railway stations with pieces of papers and pieces of wood. Go into a Railway carriage, you will see the inside altogether concealed by advertisements. Step into an omnibus, you will witness not a bit of wood which is not covered with pieces of paper. Get into a public water-closet, you will see it wholly covered with the advertisements of patent medicines, especially for urinary diseases. When you open a novel or a paper the first thing which strikes you will be advertisement. Not content with advertising, as stated above, they hire men, and hanging two advertisements on his person, one before and the other behind, send them off through the town. When walking in the streets, advertisements will be thrust into your hands how unwillingly soever you may be to accept them. Pears' Soap is the most largely advertised article in England. Wherever you go, whether you are walking in a street, or steaming in a Railway train, or rattling in an omnibus, or reading in a novel or a paper, Pears' "You dirty boy," a negro boy half whose face has become white with the use of soap, will meet your eyes! I may fairly say that the English nation is not only a nation of shopkeepers, but a nation of advertisers.

MR. A. J. C. HARE ARRESTED IN FRANCE.

MR. AUGUSTUS J. C. HARE writes to the *Times* as follows :—"It may interest some of your readers and possibly be useful to them to hear of the vicissitudes which attend travellers in Eastern France at the present time. Employed in archæological and artistic researches, I visited, on April 19, the old town of Embrun, in the Alpes Dauphinoises. I was aware, while there, that I was watched and followed wherever I went. It was dark when the train by which I was to leave was to start. I had taken my place and the train was already in motion when it was stopped, and an official accompanied by a gendarme, entered the carriage and demanded what I had being doing at Embrun. 'Visiting the cathedral.' 'Why should I visit the cathedral?' and so on, with a long series of questions of the same kind. My passport was demanded, and, though not usually considered necessary for English travellers, I happened to have one. It was, however, refused as an identification, not being dated in the present year. Fortunately I recollected having in my pocket book an order from the Prefet de la Seine authorising me to draw in all the palaces in Paris and elsewhere in France, and this was considered sufficient. The train was allowed to move on, just as a crowd was collecting. On April 22 I left the train at the station of Vizille, to visit the old Chateau of Lesdiguieres, two miles distant. I had seen the chateau and was occupying the quarter of an hour that remained before the omnibus started for the station in sketching it from the village street, when I was pounced upon by a gendarme. 'Who has authorised you to sketch the chateau of Vizille?' 'No one.' 'If you' have drawn this, you may also have drawn other plans.' Upon this with me to the gendarmerie;' and I was marched through the long street of Vizille, the hand of the gendarme occasionally grasping me by the shoulder. At the gendarmerie the superior officer appeared, and, with an extreme insolence of manner, demanded what I had been doing in France, &c. 'What had I drawn?' 'Churches and mountains.' 'If you have drawn mountains, it has been easy for you to make a little mark in the drawing, only known to yourself, meaning here is a fortress and there is a fortress.' 'But I am an Englishman.' 'That is not to the point; no doubt we shall some day be at war with England, and then you will make your sketches useful to your Government. You will consider yourself arrested.' The letter of the Prefet de la Seine was treated as worthless because it had no seal. The passport was rejected altogether. After this all further protestations and remonstrances were answered by an insolent shout of 'Taisez-vous donc; vous etes en etat d'arrestation.' Then the first gendarme was sent with me to the station, where my portmanteaux were opened and ransacked, the contents being thrown about up on the floor. Two suspicious articles were found. First, a slight sketch of the gorge of Sisteron (not the fort; the fort is on the otherside of the rock), and, far worse, three volumes of the 'Guide Joanne' for France. 'What did I want with guide books' 'To study the country.' 'Ah! that is just what I thought;' and all the officials of the station were called in to witness the discovery. The gendarme then declared. I must return with him to to Vizille, but a train coming up this moment, it made a dash into it, and, probably thinking a public scrimmage impolitic, the gendarme allowed the station-master to fasten my boxes and bring me the ticket. The gendarme took his place opposite to me in a first-class carriage. At 5 p. m. the train arrived at Grenoble. At the station the gendarme of Vizille summoned a gendarme of the town, and I was conducted as a prisoner by the two to the Hotel Monnet. The gendarme of Vizille then left me in the care of the other, shut up in a room of the hotel, where the gendarme of Grenoble sat silent opposite to me till 6.-30, when the first gendarme returned furnished with an order from the authorities to ransack all my possessions, which were tossed out of their boxes upon the floor. All suspected articles—all my sketches, manuscripts, and all the volumes of the 'Guide Joanne' were then put into my smallest portmanteau, which one of gendarmes carried, and I was marched between the two to the old Palace of the Dauphins, were the Courts are. Here two clerks (or secretaries of the Prefecture) subjected me to a long examination—who I was, what my employment, where I had been, &c. The English letters found in my blotting-book (ordinary family letters) were translated into French by a clerk who understood English. All my drawings were examined in detail (chiefly of the church architectures, and their objects inquired into. The terrible "Guides Joanne" were passed in review, and, after an hour, I was told that I was free, but without a single word of apology or regret; indeed, the gendarme of Vizille was told in my presence that he had only done his duty in bringing me there for having ventured to sketch the Chateau of Lesdiguieres. The gendarme left, carrying off in his pocket (by accident no doubt) a sealed packet which he had taken from my dressing case, saying, 'Nous allons ouvrir ca devantces Messieurs; ca doit etre des instruments pour tirer des plans.' I called the next day upon my examiners to ask them to obtain restitution of the packet, but they declined to take any trouble. One of their comrades, looking up from his writing, said insolently, "Puisque vous avez ete arrete hier, est-ce qu'on ne vous a encore condamne?"

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s. s. Bangalore, 1,309 tons, Captain G W Baldwin, agents Messrs Haji Kassum and Co., cleared yesterday for Aden, Hoodeida, and Jeddah. She has a general cargo and carries 900 pilgrims on deck.

THE steamer Kt. of St John, 2,286 tons, sailed yesterday, under Captain J. Sheill for Genoa and Naples, laden with a general cargo. Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co are the vessel's agents in Bombay.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Mecca, 936 tons, Captain J A Magisis, sailed yesterday, for Aden, Zanzibar and Mozombique, Mr Lawrence da Costa, for Aden. and 32 deck passengers for Aden and East African ports sailed with her.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

18TH MAY, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Miranda	..	.....	A	C. Eduljee.
„S. of Victoria	...	.....	A B	F. Muir & Co.
„ Belgravia	...	.....	B	W & A. Graham & Co.
„ Khiva	..	.....	D	P. & O. Co.
„ C. Cameron	...	.....	E	F. Muir & Co.
„ Cairo	...	.....	F	F. Muir & Co.
„ Baghdadi	...	.....	G	D. Sassoon & Co
„ Stella	...	.....	H	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Florence	...	.....	K	The Bombay Co
„ Altmore	...	.....	K L	Rustomji, Bomonji & Co.
„ Kerbella	...	.....	L	B. I. S. N. Co.
„ Bronda	...	.....	M	C. Eduljee.
„ Niagara	...	.....	N	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Ronfew	...	.....	O	E. Latham & Co
„ Kairos	...	.....	P	McCulloch &Co
„ Altnacraig	...	.....	Q	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Angor Head	...	.....	Ibis	W. & A. Graham & Co.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
18	Okenburg	Mathews	Aden, April 24.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
18	Energia (s)	Montgomery	Marseilles.
	Loodiana (s)	Sharp	Rangoon and Moulmein.
	Saxmondham (s)	Milne	Liverpool, &c.
	Kt. of St. John (s)	Shiell	Genoa and Naples.
	Bangalore (s)	Baldwin	Aden, Hoodeida and Jeddah.
	Principality	Jones	Amsterdam.
	Mecca (s)	Magenis	Aden & E. African Ports.

The following vessels were entered outwards yesterday :—Steamer Monkseaton, for Marseilles.
„ Purulia, for the Persian Gulf and Karachi.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

May.
13 Bancoora (s)..... Brown ..... Bombay, April 30.

DEPARTURES.

May 13.—Steamers Narenta and Brindisi. Ships Devenby Hall and Benan
May 14.—Steamers Secundra and Coconada.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Latimer (s), 177 bales cotton, J Fachiri; 459 cwts myrabolams, J Daujali.
Titania (s), 115 cwts coir yarn, P Govindji.
Belgravia (s), 100 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co; 200 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 67 bales wool, B Dewji; 206 bales cotton, G Cotton and Co.
Florence (s), 500 bales cotton, F Masotty and Co; 110 bales cotton, B Narandass.
Anger Head (s), 200 bales cotton, Wallji Runchod; 200 bales cotton, Punnett and Co; 37 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co; 500 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Latimer (s), 150 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Bagdadi (s), 183 cwts ginger, 109 cwts turmeric and 72 cwts gum, S Ramji; 10 bales skins, H. Jan. Md H Ibham; 7 cwts ivory, A G Hoosein; 8 bales goat skins, W Poonja and Co; 180 cwts nux-vomica, N. Peraj; 580 cwts mustard seed, and 700 cwts lentil, A Blascheck and Co: 11 bales hides, Tharia Topen; 205 cwts gum, and 105 cwts olibanum, N Sajpal; 225 cwts gum, H Lalji.
Sutlej (s), 20 bales hides, E.I Bates and Co; 500 bales hides, Glade and Co; 50 cwts gum, P Dosabhai.
Cathay (s), 10 cwts ivory, E Passia.
Star of Victoria (s), 10 cases bristles, Lang Moir and Co; 1,005 cwts myrabolams, N Lalji; 90 cwts cloves, D Nemidas; 200 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co.
Kerbella (s), 100 bales cotton, Ritchie Stewart and Co; 500 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Cathay (s), 22 cwts ivory, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR HULL.

Cairo (s), 14,000 cwt wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 16,00 cwts wheat, Louis Dreyfus and Co.
Rosario (s), 1,050 myrabolams, N Lallji; 4,000 cwts wheat, J Fachiri; 5,000 cwts wheat, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Miranda (s), 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Wm Bell and Co; 3,012 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Cathay (s), 6 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR SUEZ.

Belgravia (s) 1,080 cwts papper, M Ebhrahim.

FOR GIBRALTER.

Teddington (s), 52,000 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR MALTA.

Cathy (s), 8 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Bagdadi (s), 2,000 cwts wheat, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 1,440 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Altnacraig (s), 750 cwts gingelly seed, Volkart Bros; 200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

New City (s), 4,000 cwts rapeseed, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Altmore (s), 300 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 6,944 cwts wheat, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Khiwa (s), 85 bales twist, Ardeshir Dhunjibhai.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Khiwa (s), 50 bales twist, C Bezonji; 40 bales twist, Ardeshir Dhunjibhai.

FOR HONGKONG.

Khiwa (s), 135 bales twist, C Bomanji; 47 chest opium, S Abhraham.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Khiwa (s), 50 bales twist, C Bomanji.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Shajehan (s), 220 bales cotton, R Luchmandas.

BOMBAY SILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANK.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	ct.	755
Bank of Bengal	43,000	500	all	10 do.	880
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	615
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	4	4	6 do	135
Hong. and Shang. B.	100,000	100			
Corporation	11,000	$125	all	17½ do	459-10
National Bank of India	87,320	250		5 pct	105x d.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	830
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,025
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,00	1,000	Rs. 93	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	180	5,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,700

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,331	1,331	500	..	1,175
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co. Ld.	1,000	50	500	Rs. 25	435
Anglo-India S. & W. Company	2,345	100	100	Rs. 5	97
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	..	325
Alliance Cotton Manufc. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	500
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld.	671	500	all	Rs. 7	570xd
Bo. Cotton Mf'g Co. Ld.	600	500	500	Rs. 30	955
Bombay United	2,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	820
Benar M'f'g. Co., Ld.	2,775	200	200	..	161
Central India S. & W Company	3,000	200	500	Rs. 25	800
New Imperial	3,000	125	..	Rs. 12½	200
Colaba Land and Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 175	600
Connaught Mills	81	500	500	Rs. 7	575
Coorla Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	560
City of Bombay Share	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	785
Dhuria Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	1000
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	500	500	Rs. 30	655
Framji Petit Mfg. Co	1,454	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	605
Jordan Mills	2,000	500	500	..	157
Hindustan Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	800	760
Hingunghat Mills Co. Ld.	700	500	all	8½ p.c.	720
Hydrabad Spinning Co.	700	1,000	500	Rs. 30	540
Imp. Cotton Mills Co.	4000	500	1,000	Rs. 25	400
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	2000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 8	1,300
James Greaves Mill	1000	2000	1,000	Rs. 2	572
Jafer Ali Sons, Co.	1,500	500	500	Rs. 5	4-0
Jeevrakhaldas	1,500	1,000	500	Rs. 50	1,042½
Khandelah	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	875
Khatao Mackanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	775
Leopold S., Biscuit & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	135
Madras United	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 12	2,700
Mahalukshmi	350	1,000	1,000	..	530
Manockjee Petit's	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,175
Manogee Spinning Co	5,000	250	250	Rs. 8	170xd
Morarjee Goculdas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,340
Mahaboobhai Mills, Gulbarga	2,400	500	..	9 p.c.	765
National Spinning	600	1,000	1,000	..	300
NalgaumCotton Clean Ning Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	..	60
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	300
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	800
Oriental	5,775	64	64	Rs. 35	815
People of India S. & W Company	..	25	25	Rs. 64	130
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	600	500	500	..	75
Queen Spinning	837	1,000	1,000	Rs. 8	840
Rajoo	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	780
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	1,550
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	Rs.	355
Sholapore Mills	675	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,150
Soondardas	650	1,000	1,000	..	640
Southern India	1,500	500	500	Rs. 12	290
Southern Manratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,111	225	225	..	225
Victoria Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	450

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

PERRIER JOUET'S
"S" BRAND
CHAMPAGNE.
IN MAGNUMS, QUARTS AND PINTS.
APPLY TO
LYON & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY PRESIDNCY.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DR. DE ROOS'
CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies, should provide themselves with this important article of health.

Women and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion, renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four months.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints. Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organ generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s., 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD

DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Which speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend; they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fullness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy. They act mildly on the bowels without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, clear the skin, remove shallowness and pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and marvellously invigorate the whole system. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s. per box.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS' world-famed medicines may be obtained of Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona; COOPER, MADON & Co., (Limited), Bombay and Poona; B PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay & Poona; H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay; BARRIE & Co., Madras; WEST & Co., Madras; WEST, Brigade Road, Bangalore; LYALL, Allahabad; B. G. MATHOOR, Medical Agency, Populmuddee, Agra; DOOLY SING and LALL SING, Delhi and Ajmere; BATHGATE & Co., Calcutta; SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta; PEAKE, ALLEN & Co., Lucknow; BALL, HOBSON & Co., Umballa; MAITLAND & Co., and HUDSON & Co., Colombo; and all the principal Merchants in India.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The public are respectfully informed that DR. DE ROOS' Pills are not sold in *loose* quantities, but only in packages, at the aforementioned prices. Intending purchasers are specially cautioned not to be deluded into buying *so-called* "Guttæ Vitæ" or "Renal Pills," but in every case specially to ask for (and accept no other but) DR. DE ROOS' "Guttæ Vitæ" or DR. DE ROOS' "Renal Pills."

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN.—Debilitated and nervous sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by DR. DE ROOS, on secret abuses, nervous debility, depression of spirit and confirmed melancholy too frequently traceable to certain pernicious habits acquired in early life. Price one Rupee of any of the Agents for DR. DE ROOS' Medicines.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising on the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number o Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas

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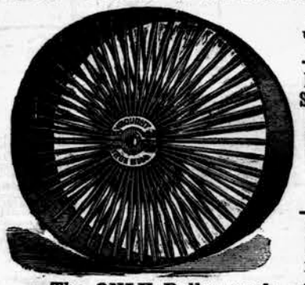

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☞ The GUIDE for May has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

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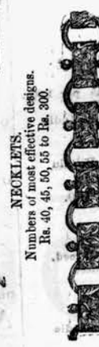

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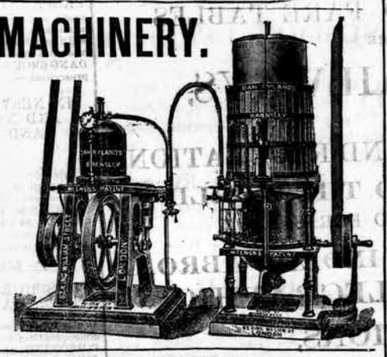

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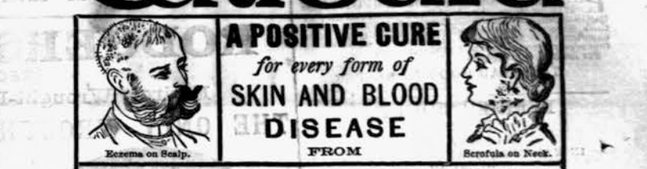

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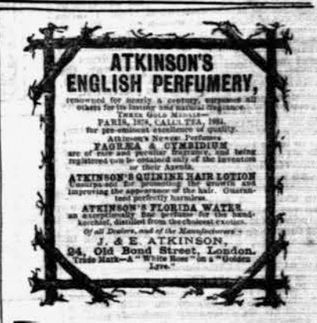

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